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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

London Parley Ends Session

Nations Are Sad But Resigned

America's Plan Is Watched

Silver Accord Is Big Gain

Japan Is Trying Assassins

China Would Cajole Its Rats

LONDON, in disappointment but in resignation, sees the World Economic Conference adjourn. No date is set for resuming, but behind are left active committees with power to troop the nations back should developments in either of their special lines make the call worth while. What was to have been a world recuperative effort together changed into a policy of continuing experiments by nations with methods upon which opinion is divided. The United States, which urged the conference, was switched by circumstances to an individual plan. It set up its own mighty recovery experiment and other watching nations, disappointed at its change of heart, have yet their satisfaction—If the grand experiment saves America, it may in turn save them.

* * *

The W. E. C. went to wreck and impotence on the snag of currency stabilization. With the American dollar dancing up and down, said the European countries, there must be currency stabilization before there could be any toning down of tariffs, any lifting up of price levels, any freeing of frozen world trade. And when suddenly the Roosevelt Administration saw daylight through a grand experimental recovery plan at home, the White House, feeling that the dollar must be deflated to serve its end, had to veto its pegging at London—Some nations blame the President bitterly; others regard him merely as leading them by a longer but perhaps a better way.

* * *

India is the real hero of the conference because India made possible the salvaging of silver. India, through the British Government, agreed to end its dumping and thus opened the way to an agreement which sees silver production controlled and its prices raised and stabilized in the markets of the world. China, with silver as its currency base, may find its internal boom curtailed, but the numerous producing and holding countries feel important beneficial effects. The conference clarified many situations and found a fact which the future cannot ignore—There is fundamental conflict between nations which have attained their growth and expansion and those which have yet to grow.

* * *

The United States gives the adjourning conference its pledge to continue working in the world forum. Secretary of State Hull and Delegate James M. Cox disclaim any devotion to nationalism on the part of America. President Roosevelt sends Chairman Ramsay MacDonald a message conveying admiration and gratitude. The President holds the conference to have been no failure since it brought better understanding of one another's problems among the nations. He gives the British Premier assurance—"You can count on our continued efforts toward world rehabilitation."

* * *

Japan sees three groups being tried for assassination and wonders whether capital punishment can this time be inflicted. Blood brotherhood assassins, led by Nissho Inoue, are being tried before a civil court, eleven army cadets before a court martial, ten junior naval officers before a naval court. Each group slew officials as part of a terrorist campaign to bring about a military dictatorship and restoration of the ancient Samurai spirit. Japanese public sentiment which considers motives may save the men—It says the assassins are murderers, but that they were thinking of the good of Japan.

* * *

Italy understands that King Victor Emmanuel plans an early visit to the United States. Rome is busily discussing this projected first setting of foot by an Italian sovereign on American soil and a source close to the Royal Family expects soon to be able to announce the date. The King is said to desire to return the visit President Wilson made to Italy in 1919. Recently there have been the cordial receptions America has given to Dino Grandi, Guido Jung and the all-conquering General Balbo—And there will be overtopping cordiality when King Victor follows their steps.

* * *

China sees strange methods being employed to reduce a sudden and almost unprecedented plague of rats. Each province has its own methods of combat and destruction. In Anhwei Province, where the millions of rodents have stripped the rice fields and gardens and are devouring dogs, ducks and cats, the distracted inhabitants are forming little groups of amateur actors and staging in public places the jolliest masques and plays. They are trying to put the invading rats into such a pleasant mood that they may decide to move on—Which is no more senseless, but only more novel, than the ways of

Art Exhibit Held By English Miners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spennymoor, Eng.

UNEMPLOYED miners who formed themselves into a sketching club two years ago have just held their first annual exhibition here.

The exhibition was comprised of paintings and drawings, mostly with a local flavor, of landscapes and nature studies. During their enforced idleness these artistic miners have sought their own scenes and objects in the woods and lanes surrounding the town, with the result that numerous picturesque spots within a radius of a few miles have been depicted with rare skill and originality upon canvas and sketching block.

Democrats Mark Time in New York Relief Tax Move

Seeks Way Out Without Facing Possibility of a Veto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27—Without a definite program that will offer a compromise between the views of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the Tammany administration in New York City on taxation to fund the city's unemployment relief work, the special session of the Legislature is marking time today.

Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly hold that to proceed before a course satisfactory to the Governor has been found would be merely bumping their heads against the stonewall of his veto power, which could be exercised on any legislation that would go counter to the recommendations contained in his message that the city must map its own tax plan and that it must be a local levy, in contradistinction to a state-wide tax sought by the John P. O'Brien mayoralty.

"I suppose we will have to accede to the Governor's wishes," Senator John J. Dunnigan, Democratic leader of the Upper House, said today. "At the same time, we would like to meet the desires of New York City, and for that reason another conference of the Democratic members is to be held."

Governor Lehman transmitted two more messages to the special session today. In one he asked for appropriations of $10,000,000 and $200,000 to let the state take advantage of the $27,500,000 which it may obtain from the Federal Government for enlarging the barge canal, and in the other requested amendments to the states antitrust law—the Donnelly Act—to remove conflicts with the National Recovery Act, which suspended parts of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Citizens of Boulder Get Thrills Aplenty In One-Plane Air Circus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The little town of Boulder, in southern Utah, probably the most inaccessible community and one of the best preserved sectors of the old West in the United States, had an air circus the other day.

It was a one-plane, one-man affair but to the citizens of Boulder it was something to remember and talk about. Many of the 200 inhabitants of the "crows-nest" valley had never seen an airplane. Some of them have never seen a railroad train, a fact which made the sight of a mechanical bird all the more exciting.

The circus was composed of one monoplane and Sherman Falkenrath, Salt Lake City's flying policeman, who flew down to the community to visit a friend and who responded to the unanimous public demand for a flying exhibition.

Boulder is situated in a little valley on the edge of the Powell National Forest. It is completely surrounded by towering sandstone walls which have never been crossed by a highway.

One of the oddities to a visitor is the fact that motoring is a popular sport in the valley despite the fact that there is no road leading to the outside world. There are eight automobiles in the town and all of them were laboriously towed in by horses or packed in piece by piece on the backs of mules. Once inside the valley the motorist can tour around on fairly good highways. Moreover he can leave his car unlocked without fear of it being stolen.

The town has neither a jail, police force nor a judge. Everybody in Boulder knows everybody else and such protections as are necessary in the outside world would be superfluous in Boulder.

C. C. C. to Help Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Because the Civilian Conservation Corps will be able to work during the winter months in the South, much of the $20,000,000 of federal money set aside to buy forest lands, will be spent here, it is believed. The sum of $25,000,000 has also been allotted to the establishment of subsistence homesteads for "aiding the redistribution of overbalanced population in industrial centers," and it is anticipated that much of this money will also be spent for farm lands in the South.

Little Fellow In Business Is Taken Care Of

Inability to Raise Wages No Bar to Signing Code and Getting Insignia

Loophole Is Covered

Must Sign, Then Seek Hearing and Ruling on His Case—Not to Be Crushed

Small, struggling business organizations, which honestly feel that they cannot scrape together enough money to increase wages under the Blanket Recovery Code, are specifically allowed by the provisions of the Code to sign it and then petition for special treatment.

This is the answer given out to the countless numbers of small concerns, barely able to eke out their existence until business picks up, who have been flooding the officials of the industrial recovery administration with the question: "What shall we do?"

This answer is in the blanket code itself, said Mr. Hugh Butler, New England manager of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, and regional chief of the recovery administration.

The Associated Press reports from Washington that Mr. Robert L. Lund, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, suggests that the recovery administration permit those who seek exceptions for their particular businesses under Section 14, to get their eagles and operate under those exceptions until a definite settlement is made. This suggestion has not yet been acted upon by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's organization.

Within a few minutes after arriving in Boston today from Europe, where he attended the Economic Conference in London, Mr. Elliot Wadsworth assumed his new duties as president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

He was recently elected to this office and also vice-president of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce. The first problem he encountered in his new work concerned the action, in addition to that already taken, which should be planned by the Chamber in aiding to carry through the President's blanket code in Boston.

The task of completing the formation of the educational committee of the chamber was immediately taken in hand by Mr. Wadsworth. This committee will have 60 members, widely representative of almost every phase of commercial, civic and religious activity of Boston.

Meanwhile the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Chamber is striving to keep abreast of the avalanche of questions pouring in regarding a thousand and one problems arising from application of the blanket code.

One of the most common questions asked of the chamber is: "If I maintain present wages and reduce working hours, I must charge more for my goods. My goods are moving slowly now at present prices so how could I sell them at higher prices?"

The answer in summary given by the chamber is: "You have hit upon the crux of the entire situation. The wage maintenances and increases are intended to give the public more purchasing power. With the extra dollars the public can purchase more of your goods and those of everybody else."

A consumer's statement of coöperation has been prepared, the first of which to be signed by an individual in Boston and submitted to Mr. William E. Hurley, Postmaster, was signed by Mr. Burch in his own behalf. These statements read, "I will coöperate in reëmployment by supporting and patronizing employers and workers who are members of N. R. A.," with spaces for the name and address of the signers.

Shock Troops Advance Under Letter Barrage In Recovery Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27—The work of mobilizing America for the greatest peace-time drive on unem-

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Things Present

The little editorials from our readers—collected under the heading "Letters to The Christian Science Monitor"—are especially interesting today. Editorial page.

"The Casual Day" is appearing on Mondays and Thursdays on the back page.

These are days when one must keep posted on financial matters. The daily reading of "The World of Business" on the Financial page is recommended.

Your Italian friend who is studying English may thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week appears on the inside back page.

Even in the insect world, a creature's ability is not to be judged by its size, as you will note in "Lilliputian Giants" on the Young Folks' page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," a Geographical Cross-Word, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Pilots of World's Economic Course During Conference Recess

Upper—The Christian Science Monitor—Wide World. Upper Center and Lower—Keystone. Lower Center—© Underwood.

Reading Down—Dr. Hendrik Colijn, Holland; Dr. Victor Kienbock, Austria; James M. Cox, United States; Guido Jung, Italy.

Upper—The Christian Science Monitor—© Harris & Ewing. Upper Center—© Underwood. Lower Center—© Photopress. Lower—By Henri Manuel.

Reading Down—Paul Hymans, Belgium; Dr. Thomas Le Breton, Argentina; Walter Runciman, Great Britain; Georges Bonnet, France.

Roosevelt Looks Ahead

By the Associated Press

London, July 27.

FOLLOWING is the text of a message sent today by President Roosevelt to Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, chairman of the World Economic Conference:

Before the recess of the conference I want you to know my sincere admiration and respect for your courage and your patience as its (the conference's) presiding officer.

I feel that because of it the nations of the world can continue to discuss mutual problems with frankness and without rancor.

Results are not always measured in terms of formal agreements. They can come equally from a free presentation of each nation's difficulties and each nation's method to meet its individual needs. We in the United States understand the problems of other nations better today than before the conference met, and we trust that other nations will in the same spirit of good will view our American policies which are aimed to overcome our unprecedented economic situation at home.

Such an interchange, especially if it results in full discussion of all problems and not a few only, makes progress more and not less possible in the future.

That is why I do not regard the Economic Conference as a failure. Largely because of your tact and perseverence the larger and more prominent problems will continue to be analyzed and discussed.

You recognize with me that new adjustments are necessary to meet world and national conditions which have never existed before in history. You can count on our continued efforts toward world rehabilitation because we are convinced that continuation of the World Economic Conference will result in practical good in many fields of joint endeavor.

Nations Sit in Grand Stand Watching Roosevelt's Battle For Return of Prosperity

Aims, Achievements and Failures of London Conference Weighed in Light of the Future—Agreement on Silver Regarded as Main Accomplishment

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 27—Today adjourned the most ambitious diplomatic assemblage probably of all history, far, far short of its objectives. The world therefore demands:

1. What was attained?
2. What was intended to be attained?
3. Why did results falter?
4. What does the future hold?

First, then, what are the conference's achievements? The greatest is the least tangible. It is the revelation of President Roosevelt's reasons for vetoing the agreement on the conference's first task, currency stabilization, and the resultant focusing of world attention upon his internal program of recovery.

The whole world is in the grand stand today watching Mr. Roosevelt. The audience is breathless. There is widespread sympathy even among those nations—by no means in the minority—which think his methods are all wrong, and another great section of the audience begins to wonder if it should not apply American remedies in some measure to its own problems.

Without the conference it would not have been possible to make the American experiment the test for world progress out of business recession. But that is what it has become, and the achievement of this state of mind manifestly must be reckoned as a great gain. Beside this huge but tangible achievement the conference's remaining work pales.

Agreement on Silver

The most significant result is the silver agreement which, by preventing dumping and controlling production, is expected to stabilize and boost prices of the metal. Since the Far East uses silver as a currency base, its buying power will thereby be increased, although China's internal boom, produced by the cheapness of silver, will henceforth be somewhat discounted.

Certain basic precepts regarding currencies have also been agreed upon, including the decision of all countries to leave gold internally and use it only for righting international balances. Some admirable declarations about the working of central banks were also agreed to by all except the United States.

Also in the monetary field the nations tentatively discussed international lending, and agreed that groups of creditors should be organized in all countries to deal with their hard-pressed debtors.

In the economic field no progress at all was made toward reduction of tariffs, and, indeed, in many countries barriers have been increasing despite the so-called tariff truce which prevails during the conference. In a verbal declaration, however, every single nation agrees that tariffs are too high and are gradually strangling world trade—but almost every country excepts its own duties from this condemnation.

In another phase of economic policy the powers have carried far their examination of particular commodities whose stock now overflows and whose price is almost below the producing point. But this examination for the most part has only been preliminary and requires much more careful work before the harvest time comes.

Hopes of the Conference

Now the second question is what did the conference hope to achieve? President Roosevelt gave the best definition as recently as May 16 in his dramatic message to the world that the "conference must establish order in place of the present chaos by stabilization of currencies, freeing of the flow of world trade, and international action to raise price levels."

When the conference met it was generally assumed that currency stabilization must precede all other tasks. Mr. Roosevelt had sent Mr. George L. Harrison, Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, and Mr. James P. Warburg to the Bank of England and the British Treasury to discuss a stabilization accord which they successfully concluded within a week.

But then conditions in the United

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Roused Motorists In Massachusetts Ask State Justice

Why Should They Lose, They Ask, When Insurance Fails

Compulsory automobile insurance is on the carpet again in Massachusetts.

This time the State is trying awkwardly to explain why 6000 or so motor vehicle owners, compelled by law to carry insurance, are penalized about $50,000 for insuring with a company the State now declares financially irresponsible.

It is just another one of those paradoxes common in the experiment of compulsory insurance. Motorists, compelled to insure, are left unprotected against the collapse of insurance companies.

The situation grows doubly embarrassing to the State with the insurance commissioner's statement that the legislators repeatedly turn

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Ways of Achieving New Deal Put Before Latin Americans

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 27—Upon the manner that the two Americas approach the Pan-American Conference scheduled for Montevideo, Uruguay, during December, 1933, will depend the conference's success, according to Señor Ricardo Mortez, Mexican economist, here.

The "new deal" now going into effect throughout the United States should, he said, be one of the foremost considerations of both continents. To ignore it, to fail to take into consideration its importance and influence would be most unfortunate.

Discussing the "many lost opportunities of past Pan-American conferences," Señor Mortez, in a recent interview, expressed the conviction that representatives chosen for the Montevideo session could, if they would, shape a progressive, tangible program furthering intercontinental interests and charting a course for commercial, cultural and financial growth which the peoples of the 21 republics would gladly follow.

As to what the Montevideo conference could accomplish he suggested:

First, the setting forth of a solemn joint enunciation of a continental doctrine causing the welfare of one and all nations in the Western Hemisphere to become the concern of all.

Second, the adoption of measures to obtain:

(a) Cessation of existing conflicts.

(b) Permanent settlement of all boundary disputes.

(c) Settlement of the Paraguay-Bolivia dispute by approaching the issue in the effort permanently to adjust economic, geographic and historical factors. (Obviously a landlocked country like Bolivia, undeveloped and growing, might ever constitute a grave menace to the peace of South America.)

(d) A code of ethics setting down the general customs that must govern relationships, individual and collective, of nations in matters pertaining to public indebtedness, and to foreign investments.

(e) A code to prevent the unscrupulous practices of borrowers and lenders, and the uneconomic methods of downright exploitation by private interests of national resources without the nation's participation in a share of the profits.

Third, arrange for the strengthening and enlargement of the scope, functions and resources of the Pan American Union through the adoption and application of Mexico's

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Spain Accords Full Recognition To Soviet Republic

MADRID, July 27 (AP)—The Government of Spain today recognized the Government of Soviet Russia.

The decision to extend recognition was taken at a meeting of the Cabinet with President Niceto Alcala Zamora. The President approved. Some politicians had expected the Cabinet to be disrupted by internal dissension, and there even had been talk of a ministerial crisis, but Premier Manuel Azana averted the difficulties.

It was said the reëstablishment of relations will mean that there will be a Russian Ambassador and Consul-General in Madrid with a complete staff.

A Soviet technical mission visited Spain recently, inspecting shipyards in connection with the construction of warships. The delegation also saw steel plants and other industries, and conducted discussions about increasing the trade between the two nations.

Ireland to America Flight Is Delayed

By the Associated Press

A projected flight from Ireland to North America came to grief at least temporarily today when Capt. Charles T. P. Ulm's plane sank in the sands at Portmarnock Airdrome near Dublin shortly before the scheduled time for the takeoff. Five persons were injured.

Gen. Italo Balbo's squadron of Italian seaplanes rested at Shoal Harbor, N. F., under orders to leave for Ireland Friday.

Jimmy Mattern reached Hazelton, B. C., last night. Capt. James A. and Amy Johnson Mollison continued to improve from injuries incurred in a crack-up in Connecticut Sunday.

Wiley Post, round-the-world record holder, was congratulated by President Roosevelt in Washington Wednesday following New York's official reception.

Berlin 'Expects' Women Deputies To Resign Office

Tightening of Control by Fascists Seen in Search of Citizens

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 27—Events of the past few days emphasize a growing approximation of the methods of the German National Socialists to those of the Italian Fascists. The Chancellor has said that his government had the same high aim of inculcating national self-respect as that which inspired Italy's leader, Signor Mussolini.

Other similarities are to be found in searches which have been going on throughout the whole of Germany on a wide scale during the past two days.

These searches have extended to all roads and railways where traffic was stopped to permit investigation of passengers. Even educational institutions were included. A number of different agencies, including the police, Brown Shirt volunteers, and students conducted the searches. In a technical college of Berlin two students have been handed over to the police for possessing Socialist literature. Elsewhere motorcars and railway carriages have been examined simultaneously.

As an outcome quantities of seditious literature, also arms, munitions and foreign currency in excess of the permitted maximum are reported to have been discovered.

A further move has taken place in regularizing the relations between the National Socialist representatives in the Reichstag and deputies of now extinguished parties. It takes the form of an arrangement, announced today, in which members of the old parties who are to be absorbed are to be strictly limited in number. In future Roman Catholic priests are to be excluded.

All women deputies and deputies over 60 years old are to be "expected" to resign. Hitherto there have been in the Reichstag 21 women deputies, of whom eight belong to the Centrum, the German Nationalists and the Bavarian People's Party, which are being absorbed, and 13 to the Social Democrats, who have been eliminated altogether.

Montgomery Relief Declines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Another evidence of improved economic conditions in Montgomery is shown in the report of the city board of relief work, which announced a 40 per cent reduction in the number of applications for work from the high peak of last spring.

Pledge of U. S. Given to Goals Of Conference

Adjournment at London Marked by Gamut of Hope and Pessimism

Nationalism Spurned

Washington's Attitude Faces Frank Criticism From Various Delegations

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 27—The pledge of the United States to continue working for world economic recovery in a world forum, voiced today by President Roosevelt, by Secretary of State Hull and by Mr. James M. Cox was perhaps the most outstandingly hopeful note in the long debate which adjourned the World Economic Conference. Other speakers ran the gamut of pessimism ranging from suave verbal concern to dire prophecies of gloom.

But the United States spokesmen, upon whom most of the nations place blame for termination without definite results of this phase of the conference, were eloquent in denouncing excessive nationalism.

In a special message to the conference through its chairman, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, President Roosevelt said, "We in the United States understand the problems of other nations better today than before the conference met, and we trust that other nations will in the same spirit of good will view our American policies which are aimed to overcome our unprecedented economic situation at home."

Concluding, the President said: "You can count on our continued efforts toward world rehabilitation because we are convinced that continuation of the World Economic Conference will result in practical good in many fields of joint endeavor."

Way Back to Prosperity

Mr. Hull reënforced these sentiments from the depth of his own sincere conviction that international coöperation alone can lead the world back to prosperity. And Mr. Cox in eloquent sarcastic criticism of nationalism said: "The modern day has no place for a national hermit. . . ."

Thus the United States notifies the world that it intends to cooperate with the efforts of the nations whenever circumstances permit—that it intends to come back to the international forum and work out genuine currency stabilization, real tariff reductions, as soon as the attempt to set its own house in order is completed.

But those of the other delegations who were frank permitted themselves rather outspoken criticism of the American attitude as they flung long speeches before the conference's adjourning sessions.

The most profound pessimist was Mr. Ivan M. Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, who foresaw the breakup of the capitalist system and an eventual world war between nations as result of economic disintegration.

Colijn Also Pessimistic

Second prize for pessimism went to Dr. Hendrik Colijn, veteran Dutch statesman, who has attended many a conference's wake before. Reactions to the conference's failure may well lead to aggravation of the present situation, he feared. But he must have disappointed the more tearful of his adherents by waxing almost optimistic over prospects of lowering present trade restrictions in the near future. He admitted that declarations of the powers today show much more disposition to lower tariffs than any previous official gathering.

Two frank and to some countries disappointing speeches were those of Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Signor Guido Jung. The British Chancellor of the Echequer plainly laid responsibility at America's door in less sympathetic terms than most of the other speakers when he said: "The repercussions of America's decision (not to return to international monetary standard) on the economic situation and on public sentiment in other countries were undoubtedly very disturbing."

Mr. Chamberlain failed to explain whether Britain itself was fully prepared to stabilize its own currency. On tariffs he bluntly quashed Mr. Hull's plan for a wider tariff truce by saying: "The United Kingdom's tariff is still in the stage of construction and its delegation could not therefore accept a position which stereotyped present differences."

Mr. Chamberlain merely interpreted American proposals as an offer to reduce the American tariff and having no bearing on the British tariff. Likewise on public works he maintained a discreet silence, and once more called for "control of anarchy of uncontrolled production," which drive is warmly opposed by dominions.

Managed Currencies Criticized

Signor Jung, the Italian spokesman, disappointed American hearers by being the only speaker to attack the theory of managed currencies advanced in President Roosevelt's message three weeks ago. He said, "We do not believe in an elastic measure of values nor in managed currencies. . . . We are also of the opinion that whatever the theoretical developments of monetary systems based on price indexes may be, their practical adoption is beyond the possibilities of actual economic reality. . . . No currency unit can be based on such quicksands."

The picture left by these speeches

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New Crime Board In Massachusetts Ready for Action

Bushnell, Cole and Lyne Are the Members Named by Governor Ely

On the eve of the newly appointed Massachusetts crime commission's drive on gangsters, the underworld continues its assaults on society. The three gangsters who attempted to extort $150,000 from Mr. Theodore C. Haffenreffer, Jamaica Plain brewer, have escaped an elaborately laid police net and are still at large, the police have revealed.

The crime commission, recommended by Gov. Joseph B. Ely and established by an act of the Legislature, will go into action tomorrow. The three appointees named yesterday are: Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, Republican and former district attorney of Middlesex County, Mr. Daniel J. Lyne, Democrat and chairman of the board of grievances of the Bar Association, and Brig.-Gen. Charles Cole, Democrat, a trustee of the Boston Elevated and candidate for governor in 1928. Confirmation of these appointments by the executive council is not required.

Financed by $10,000, but with a possible $100,000 at its disposal from the Governor's contingent fund, the committee will study reasons why criminals escape justice and will attempt to fix responsibility for these escapes. The results of this survey and recommendations for strengthening the instruments of law enforcement are to be presented to the Legislature when it convenes in the fall.

Mr. Bushnell has been making a personal study of the grand jury and was among the first to comment on the findings of the Suffolk grand jury which initiated the present drive for law enforcement. Mr. Bushnell at the time showed himself strongly disposed toward the grand jury, declaring it possessed inquisitorial functions and was not constituted merely to return indictments.

In Everett, the Middlesex grand jury intends to test the underworld and summon at least 12 gangsters in an investigation of alleged graft and crime in that municipality, according to District Attorney Frederic A. Crafts.

The diversified efforts to apprehend all law violators have resulted in a federal grand jury indictment of Fred A. Young, president of the closed Leominster National Bank, which has been under investigation by the Department of Justice. He is charged with abstracting $10,200 of bank funds and of making false entries to deceive examiners.

Oklahoma Aroused Over Urschel Kidnaping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 27—Thoroughly aroused by the latest mode of racketeering exemplified in the kidnaping of Mr. Charles F. Urschel, Oklahoma oil operator, Oklahoma citizens and peace officers, nevertheless, are waiting patiently for further developments they hope will return the victim safely to his home. Possibility of a relentless hunt for the culprits later is another matter.

Oklahomans have frowned on all kinds of criminal racketeering, as evidenced by the long list of bank robbers, many of them notorious throughout the Southwest, who have been slain or imprisoned through efforts of persistent Oklahoma municipal, county, state or federal officers.

While the Urschel kidnaping is the first major crime of this sort in Oklahoma it is certain that strenuous and determined efforts will be made to prevent the spread of this racket in Oklahoma.

Believing the kidnaping of Mr. Urschel might have been by experienced gangsters from outside the State and feeling the new racket is something which best can be handled by the Federal Government because it does not have to pause at state lines, Oklahomans are looking to workers of the United States bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice for definite aid in stopping the new racket.

Senator Thomas P. Gore in Washington urged swift action from the White House. He was assured the full power of the Government would be exerted in behalf of the kidnap victim and to apprehend and punish the offenders.

Representatives of the Urschel family also asked for federal aid, though local officers of the federal bureau announced their coöperation in the plan desired by Mrs. Urschel to hold up action pending an attempt to communicate with the kidnapers.

Mr. Fred F. Clarke, close personal friend of Mr. Urschel and former Republican state chairman, wired President Roosevelt, urging him to begin at once a war to wipe out kidnaping in the United States. He declared the extreme penalty is the only thing that will stop kidnapings. In his message Mr. Clark pointed out how the old-time anti-horse thief associations with a few hangings, put a stop to horse stealing.

Kansas Kidnaper Sentenced to Hang

KANSAS CITY, July 27 (AP)—Walter McGee was sentenced to hanging today by a criminal court jury, which convicted him of kidnaping Miss Mary McElroy, daughter of the city manager of Kansas City.

The case was the first in which the extreme penalty has been assessed in the nation's crusade against kidnapers. It is one of the few in history to bring capital punishment where the victim of the kidnaping was unharmed.

The jurors—all men—received the case at 5:15 p. m. yesterday. They retired for the night after nearly four hours in the jury room and resumed their deliberations at 8 a. m. today. The defense called no witnesses.

McGee was charged with leading a gang which last May abducted Miss McElroy, held her prisoner in a basement 29 hours and released her after payment of $30,000 ransom.

Michael W. O'Hern, assistant prosecutor, in summing up the case told the jury:

"The nation is watching this courtroom. It has been in the grip of a deplorable kidnaping violence, its citizens are looking upon you 12 men to set the proper punishment for this heinous offense. As soon as a message is sent from this courtroom that a jury has said a man shall hang by the neck until he is dead you will have taken a big step to stop this wave of kidnaping."

Officials Continue War Against Kidnapers

By the Associated Press

Although authorities at half a dozen points yesterday won victories over kidnapers and organized gangs, there appeared no lessening in kidnaping and crime.

Police of Los Angeles gave permission for a bodyguard to protect the wife and baby of Bing Crosby, singer, from kidnapers. Two victims—Mr. John J. O'Connell Jr., of Albany, N. Y., and Mr. Charles F. Urschel of Oklahoma City — remained in the hands of kidnapers.

Progress in prosecution of suspected kidnapers included issuance of federal warrants at St. Louis for two more alleged members of the gang that attempted in vain to obtain $100,000 ransom for Mr. August Luer, banker of Alton, Ill. Two others were held.

Officials reiterated that they had powerful evidence against Roger Touhy and three members of his Chicago gang. Preparations continued for removing the four prisoners from Milwaukee to St. Paul, Minn., for prosecution in the $100,000 kidnaping of Mr. William Hamm Jr., a brewer.

Mr. Theodore C. Haffenreffer, Boston brewer, was in seclusion while law enforcement agencies sought extortionists who threatened him with abduction unless he paid $150,000 to the "Beer Barons' Protective Association."

French Envoy to Rome Named

ROME, July 27 (AP)—The King announced his approval today of Count Louis de Chambrun as French Ambassador at Rome, succeeding M. Henry de Jojvenel.

Japanese Sun Routs Royal Color Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO

FOR the first time in history attendants of the Emperor of Japan will wear white uniforms when Emperor Hirohito departs from the capital shortly to attend the grand naval maneuvers.

Heretofore attendants of the Emperor always have been required to wear black. The Emperor changed the regulations because of the intense heat in southern waters where he will journey for the naval war games.

Little Fellow In Business Is Taken Care Of

(Continued from Page 1)

ployment and hard times in history, started today.

In every town, city and metropolis the blue-clad postmen began today the task of distributing copies of the proposed N. R. A. agreements to 5,000,000 American employers.

These agreements pledge the employers who sign them to a maximum work week of from 35 to 40 hours, and minimum wages from $12 to $15 a week. Failure to sign subjects the employer to the moral pressure of the community, and to the prospect of lost trade and a boycott in everything but name.

Announcement of the nation-wide form of campaign organization was also made at national recovery headquarters. This will be of a military character. It is proposed to set up in every city under the direction of a "general," organizations that will comprise a woman "lieutenant-general," three "colonels," seven or more "majors," depending on the size of the city, seven or more "captains" each of whom will be in charge of "a company of eight or more men."

Laggards Face Mop-Up

These shock troops of President Roosevelt's army officially known as the "man-power" department, in the last week of the campaign will make a block-by-block canvass of their cities "checking up in every block on the compliance with the President's emergency reëmployment agreement" and making an unemployment survey.

The "man-power" group will also "check up on the proper use of insignia by dealers and consumers." The announcement did not specify how this latter task would be carried out and what they would do in respect to any improper use.

No figures were officially given, but it is believed that the personnel of these local campaign groups will form an army of approximately 1,000,000 men who simultaneously will be bringing pressure on their neighbors to adhere to the Roosevelt recovery program. These will be given the N. R. A. "blue eagle" badge to indicate their official status.

Meanwhile at the White House the tempo of activity rapidly increased to put matters in order before President Roosevelt's departure for Hyde Park tomorrow night.

Ship Code Signed

Mr. Roosevelt signed and made effective the code for the shipbuilding and ship repair industry which is the second permanent code he has approved. The first covered the cotton textile industry. Prior to departure Mr. Roosevelt will approve an additional building program that will bring estimated expenditures for federal and municipal buildings up to $1,500,000,000.

From the office of Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, came the welcome news that probably 2,000,000 persons have returned to jobs since March. This estimate is 500,000 higher than yesterday's computation by the A. F. of L.

Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., yesterday made plain that organized labor considers the new codes cut through and supersede contracts previously made by labor with their employers. This is one of the most difficult problems before Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, and one on which he admits he has still not made up his mind.

Mr. Green contends that if a worker who has contracted, say, to work a 48-hour week, is brought under a code, the provisions of the code for a 36 or 40-hour week supersede the old contract. The worker's hours must be reduced, in the contention of the labor head, without a corresponding reduction in pay.

While such matters of detail were being left to the decision of General Johnson's assistants, the evidence of support for President Roosevelt's program continued to accumulate. Some of these evidences took a very substantial form. For example, Detroit automobile makers were announced to have agreed to increase wages for 200,000 workers, starting Aug. 1.

Among personal pledges of coöperation came one from former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York in behalf of the Empire State, Inc., owners of the world's tallest building, which concluded with the words, "Please send us a banner."

With development of the great campaign coming with machine-like regularity, little time has been left for individuals or the nation to contemplate the real significance of the movement. For the minute the United States is engaged in action, not thought.

The fact remains, however, that the country has started on a brand new experiment in organization and regimentation, of the most fundamental and lasting consequences, and one unique in national experience. Whither the road leads, no one can now discern. The most impartial and calm observers are the European press, which generally have followed American developments with sympathy, coupled with the most profound interest. British papers are almost universally approving.

Some obvious facts stand out. America has abandoned "rugged individualism." It has adopted national planning on a scale comparable only with the Russian experiment. It has applied the methods of regimentation learned in war to a peace-time problem.

Instead of generals, the real heads of the drive are economists. It is the first great drive, in world history by a major democracy, to extirpate hard times and unemployment by mass effort.

Parents Repay 'Cops' For Child Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

A MOVE to eliminate a budget item providing for 20 special policemen to protect school children at dangerous street crossings was defeated by aroused parents.

When Mr. Fred Lockwood, new city manager, submitted his tentative 1933-34 budget recently, the special officers who helped the school children across the street were eliminated, so that a saving of $6300 could be shown.

Almost immediately, members of the parent-teacher associations stormed the city council, pointing out that protection for their children was far more important than a few thousand dollars. On motion of Councilman Harry Warburton, himself a father, the $6300 item was replaced. The special officers will receive $35 per month.

Political Forces Sway Over Naming New York Mayor

Seabury Ends Parley With Fusion Group; Solomon Heads Socialists

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—Withdrawal by Judge Samuel Seabury, who has remained the head and front of the anti-Tammany forces in New York through all the vicissitudes of politics, from further conferences with the Republican section of the fusion committee seeking a standard bearer in the forthcoming mayoralty campaign, and the nomination of Mr. Charles Solomon of Brookiyn, to head the Socialist ticket, were the outstanding features of the political situation here today.

Judge Seabury declared to the Monitor correspondent that this group was "dominated by Republican leaders who are operated and controlled by Tammany Hall.

"The fight," he said, "is whether Tammany is going to name the fusion candidate for this city. It isn't going to come out that way, but meanwhile, it seems, we have got to have this mess."

Judge Seabury's withdrawal from the parleys and his comment were prompted by efforts by the Republican section of the fusion committee headed by Mr. Charles S. Whitman, one-time Governor, to bring Mr. Robert Moses, a close friend of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith back into the picture.

The fusion conferees are trying to break their deadlock. Should they fail, indications are that the Republican mayoralty committee organized by Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, state chairman, which consulted with G. O. P. county bosses and headed by Mr. Whitman, will meet to repudiate Mr. Whitman as chairman.

Judge Seabury's break with the Whitman faction in the fusion group is seen in informed quarters as promising to end this uncertainty, since it means that action of some kind by Mr. Whitman and his conferees now becomes imperative.

These same observers see Judge Seabury's dominance of the fusion situation as the most hopeful sign in the city's political horizon. They hold that the Whitman group now will be speedily awakened to the power of this influence and the uncompromising nature of its determination to clean house in New York or else they must face the charge that they, in effect, are trying to pick a fusion candidate not to defeat Tammany, but who will play up the Wigwam's alley.

The candidacy of Mr. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, the strongest fusion possibility thus far developed, was responsible for the split between Judge Seabury and the Whitman group. Judge Seabury is for Mr. LaGuardia unless the committee can produce a stronger candidate. On the other hand, the Whitman group will have nothing to do with Mr. LaGuardia, whose record as a Republican insurgent has caused them to outlaw him politically. Up to today they have been searching the hills and valleys in vain to find some one to head him off.

In best informed quarters it is not believed they have found a candidate in Mr. Moses, who is not expected to accept their nomination, knowing he could not be elected with such campaigners as Judge Seabury and Mr. LaGuardia against him.

The selection of Mr. Solomon to head the Socialist ticket last night followed the refusal of Mr. Norman Thomas, perennial standard-bearer of the party on national, state and city tickets, to run for Mayor again. He held it was not good for the party to have a perennial candidate and that having headed the party ticket for President last fall, he regarded it as more important to concentrate on the national ticket now.

Japanese Papers Resist Rate Rise On Communications

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 27—The press foresees the gravest setback in the interchange of international information if radio and cable companies consummate their reported decision drastically to increase charges for press telegrams and cancel all "receiver to pay" privileges effective Aug. 1.

The Minister of Communications here asserts that the Radio Corporation of America is leading a movement to restore all telegraphic charges to the gold franc basis, which means that rates would be increased in all countries in proportion to the depreciation of their exchanges.

As far as Japan is concerned if the decision is carried out press telegram charges will be increased 60 to 75 per cent, meaning that the Japanese press will have to curtail its daily news telegrams from America and elsewhere by two-thirds.

The Japanese Press Association, composed of leading news agencies and newspapers, is considering the matter and is expected to lodge drastic protests and threaten virtually to boycott international telegraphic communications unless communications companies keep their charges within ability of the press to pay. The resolution will request coöperation of the United States press in the effort to maintain press telegram charges at existing levels in local currencies.

Philippine Budget Requires $27,062,853

MANILA, July 27 (AP)—Gov.-Gen. Frank Murphy submitted a budget of $27,026,853 to the Legislature today, providing for a slight reduction from last year.

The budget nevertheless includes several extraordinary expenditures, including the outlay for the triennial general elections and additional funds for insular aid to local schools. The total is slightly under the estimated revenue.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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RECORD
Terraplane scales Mt. Washington in HIGH GEAR

CENTER—*Chet Miller in stock Terraplane Eight scales rocky peak with gear-shift lever locked in high gear—in teeth of 55-mile-an-hour gale*

INSET AT LEFT—*Al Miller in stock Terraplane Six lops 51 seconds off former Mt. Washington record*

INSET AT TOP—*At the finish—William Taylor, official A. A. A. representative—registering record-breaking time of Terraplane Eight*

Holder of Pike's Peak Record Now Undisputed Champion

Mt. Washington, N.H., June 30—Two stock Essex Terraplanes, a Six and an Eight, under official supervision of the American Automobile Association, *both* broke the all-time automobile record up Mt. Washington today—the Six by 51 seconds; the Eight by 1 minute, 16 seconds.

As a climax to the day's work, the Terraplane Eight, starting with the gearshift lever *locked and sealed in high gear*, climbed to the summit in *high gear all the way*—a feat unparalleled in the history of the mountain. The farthest point ever before reached by any car in high gear was the half-way house.

These achievements, added to the great Pike's Peak victory in which a Terraplane Six also beat the all-time record for all stock cars, regardless of price, makes the Terraplane the undisputed champion for hill-climbing performance and ruggedness.

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We believe this series of records made by Essex Terraplanes constitutes the most powerful evidence ever assembled to prove the ruggedness, reliability and stamina of any make of motor car. No owner's use of his car will ever approach the punishment given these record-breaking Terraplanes.

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Dance to B. A. Rolfe's Terraplane Orchestra Saturday Night
Consult your local paper for time of broadcast

'Mounties' Mark Up 60 Rich Years Of Achievement

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Cover Largest Beat in the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Sixty years ago a little band of uniformed men, recruited from the farms and towns of eastern Canada, rode westward into the vast unorganized territories lying west of Winnipeg to the Rockies, and from the international border north to the Arctic Ocean.

Today, the North West Mounted Police—recently renamed Royal Canadian Mounted Police—numbering 2500 officers and men, is a name to conjure with, when tales of daring, loyalty and efficiency are told, not only throughout the Dominion, but in the uttermost parts of the earth.

Sixty years of achievement and the force remains as picturesque and as indispensable to the administration of law and order as it was in the beginning, while it patrols a vaster beat and fulfills now an almost endless variety of duties.

The first case demanding the attention of the "mounties" was at Fort Whoop-Up in the Rockies. In July, 1874, the force, now numbering 300 men, struck west from Manitoba and, after innumerable difficulties, arrived in September at the fort, only to find their "man"—a gang of criminals from the United States—fled back across the border.

Corps Extends Scope

But the effort was not wasted. Not only was respect for the new police established, never to fade, but a new headquarters was built 10 miles north of Fort Pelly, at the junction of the Swan and Snake Rivers. The commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel French of the imperial army, with one troop and his staff, then returned to Winnipeg, completing a round trip of some 1800 miles.

During the next two years branch posts were opened at many out-of-the-way but strategic points, amateurs hardened into veterans, acquired morale, learned to take whatever came, whether menial or momentous, with coolness and courage.

Up to 1882 undoubtedly the greatest single accomplishment had been the conciliation of the Indians of the northwest and the paving of the way for treaties.

The Sioux problem disposed of, the force found itself in new difficulties over the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the bitterness it caused among the Indians. Then in 1885 the second Riel Rebellion broke out, with actual fighting before the Indian and half-breed leaders were arrested.

Rumors of gold discoveries in the Yukon sent a police party north, and when the famous "rush" got under way in 1898 the redcoats were already there.

Up to Roof of World

At the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria the "mounties" had the signal honor of representing Canada in London, and a few years later were granted the right to prefix "royal" before their name. New provinces were carved out of the territories, new cities and towns sprang from the prairies, and the Hudson's Bay Company lands were taken over by the Government. Every development piled new duties upon the backs of the police.

Their beat was extended north to the Arctic Ocean, with posts established down the Mackenzie to Herschel Island, about the shores of Hudson Bay, Chesterfield Inlet and even to the very roof of the world, the Bache Peninsula.

"When in trouble, go and tell the police," is the advice given throughout the Far North.

In 1920 the name of the force was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to fit an enlarged jurisdiction which took in all Canada. It is now intrusted with the enforcement of all federal statutes and of all provincial police duties for six of the nine provinces.

It is still the "mounted" police, but mounted now on motorcars and airplanes, on canoes and out-boards, bicycles and patrol boats, as well as on horses.

They Continue to 'Get Their Man'

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

EFFICIENT AS WELL AS PICTURESQUE

Top, Left to Right—A "Mountie" on an Original Mount. "Mounties" Guard Mail Packet Leaving Ft. Churchill. Bottom—Mounted Police Detachment, Tree River, North West Territory.

Governors End Session; Call For Drive on Rackets

State Executives Leave San Francisco for the Yosemite Valley

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27 (AP)—Their business sessions ended, most of the states' governors attending their twenty-fifth annual convention, were en route to Yosemite Valley today.

The governors left here at midnight after discussing economic conditions, the national industrial recovery program, kidnapings and other crimes and various other matters at a final meeting.

After a day at Yosemite, the governors remaining with the touring party will leave tonight for Los Angeles where they will visit the motion picture studios at Hollywood.

Gov. James Rolph, Jr., of California was elected chairman of next year's executive committee. Former Gov. C. A. Hardee of Florida was chosen secretary for his tenth consecutive term. Invitations from Georgia and Mississippi for the 1934 convention were received.

Pursue to Utmost

The governors yesterday asked the Federal Government "to pursue to the utmost" its vigorous prosecution of racketeers "to the end that kidnaping and other kindred crimes be suppressed."

The executives acted as individuals, at the request of Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood of South Carolina, after it was explained that a resolution offered by Gov. Fred Balzar of Nevada, requesting that President Roosevelt speed the organization of a national police force, could not be acted upon as such because it was opposed to the policy of the conference.

Governor Balzar's resolution which was tabled declared that "organized crime has become a national menace, kidnaping, blackmail and robberies run wild, gang leaders have usurped the rule of law, racketeering strangles many lines of commerce," and asked President Roosevelt to speed the organization of a national police.

Prior to their discussion of the crime situation the governors had heard talks and debated problems of labor, the minimum wage, unemployment insurance and real estate mortgages.

Recovery Act

Gov. John C. Winant of New Hampshire warned the governors that the success of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which he lauded, rested with the State. He pointed out that the improvement in social legislation may end when the period for which the National Recovery Act was enacted is over.

The Governor said states must act to make the advance a basis for further progress in industrial betterment. "Otherwise the nation will return to conditions that may mean excessive hours of labor for some, unemployment for others and re-establishment of the sweatshop," he said.

"The present time offers a golden opportunity to the states to supplement the protection of the National Recovery Act and to make permanent the gains provided under that measure," he continued.

Gov. George White of Ohio discussed unemployment insurance, which he declared was the proper and "self-respecting way to take care of the inevitable numbers of unemployed and substituting in the place of charity and the dole a method of providing maintenance for unemployed without disrupting ordinary charitable activities or bankrupting public treasuries."

Governor Pollard made a plea for voluntary offers of readjustment between holders of mortgage bonds, the mortgagee and mortgagor to readjust the obligations by reductions of interest and maturity extensions.

Manchu Bandits' Decline Laid To Taking of Jehol

Only 60,000 Still Active, Hsinking Government Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING (Changchun), Manchuria—The Manchoukuo Government announces that in less than a year's time two-thirds of the professional bandits in Manchuria have been scattered and converted into honest workingmen. A year ago, the Government declares, there were 210,000 active bandits in Manchuria, while today there are only 60,000.

The drive into Jehol marked the climax of the anti-bandit campaign, according to the official statement. In addition to regular Chinese troops in Jehol, large bandit bands, driven from Manchuria, had concentrated. The swift-moving Japanese army broke up all the larger bands shortly after the campaign against regular troops was concluded. Last February, the Hsinking Government estimated bandits in Jehol at 100,000. Today there are only 10,000.

Manchoukuo officials declare that the task of eliminating the remaining 60,000 bandits cannot be accomplished very quickly, because they consist largely of small, mobile bands, of hardy professionals who have lived by banditry for generations. But the Central Peace Preservation Corps, in which many former bandits are enrolled, is becoming more efficient, and is making steady progress against banditry, the Government states. Within two years, it is expected that banditry in Manchuria will be a thing of the past.

Government Door Opened Wider To Women Workers

Places Them Near Head of List in Treasury and Justice Departments

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27—Woman's knock for recognition at the door of the new Administration once more has been answered with the appointment of Miss Stella Akin, of Savannah, Ga., as special assistant to the Attorney-General, and of Mrs Blair Banister as assistant treasurer of the United States.

While the presence of women in high posts in the Department of Justice in past administrations, both Democratic and Republican, prevents Miss Akin from blazing a trial in the Government legal office, she holds a higher post than any other woman now with the department.

To look at Miss Akin, it is hard to believe that she has been practicing law 15 years and was active in suffrage campaigns in the days before women had the vote. She learned law by herself as a stenographer in an attorney's office in Savannah, and was the first woman in that city admitted to the bar, receiving that honor in 1917.

Lately she has been active in the "Shoestring Club," an organization for unemployed and poorly-paid girls in Savannah, which furnishes room and board and handiwork to enable them to make both ends meet.

In addition to her law practice and club work, Miss Akin also has found time for politics. She served for two years as secretary of the Georgia State Democratic Committee and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago last summer, where she was a floor leader for Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt. During the campaign she traveled in West Virginia, Ohio and Michigan, organizing Democratc women and making political speeches.

Miss Akin's special field in her new post will be in the court of claims division. She will have charge generally of claims against the United States in district courts, the Court of Claims and even in the Supreme Court where the Government is made a party defendant and in which a money judgment is sought.

Mrs. Banister is a sister of Senator Carter Glass (D.), of Virginia She was formerly editor of a hotel magazine here and prior to March 4 carried through the job of finding satisfactory rooms for thousands of inaugural visitors. In her new post she will assist the Treasurer of the United States, Mr. William A. Julian, in his duties connected with the receipt and disbursement of all public moneys deposited in the treasury.

Employees' Gardens Flourish In Model Industrial Town

Big Corporation Plows Land and Furnishes Seed, If Needed, for Extensive Plots Near Homes of Workers at Plant in Alcoa, Tenn.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Alcoa, the Aluminum Company of America's model industrial town 14 miles south of Knoxville, is taking the lead in coördination of industry and agriculture, along the lines proposed for the whole Tennessee Valley by President Roosevelt's new commission. It was really started more than a year ago, but broadened this year by City Manager V. J. Hultquist.

All employees are given an opportunity to grow their own vegetables. The company provides the land—as much as they want. Each employee signs up for an eighth of an acre up to an acre—or even four or five acres if he feels that he can cultivate that much. The company will plow the land, if the employee wishes, at a nominal cost, and even the seed is furnished in needy cases.

Representatives of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, whose president, Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, is a member of the new Tennessee Valley Authority, have helped. They have given talks on what to grow and how to get the most from the land. They have also sent garden charts which show the best time to plant different vegetables.

Each employee's lot is numbered. A record is kept of what he grows and whether or not he gives the garden proper attention. If he neglects it a note is made of that. Should the neglect be due to laziness and the same person apply later to the charities for food, he is reminded that he did not try to help himself. Alcoa expects to establish a market in the town where surplus products can be sold.

Hundreds of acres in Alcoa are under cultivation in corn, beans, cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes and other products. The crops will furnish food this summer for many tables and there will be enough to can for winter needs.

"The idea is to help people to help themselves," said Mr. Hultquist. "We have plenty of land in Alcoa. Our employees can have gardens near their homes.

"We hope to have an agriculture instructor in the schools next year. He will supervise the garden work during the summer. We believe that everyone should know something about agriculture, regardless of whether or not he takes up gardening. He would have a knowledge which would be of help in times of depression."

The Alcoa plan is different from that at Kingsport, another model industrial town in east Tennessee which was recently commended by the Tennessee Valley Authority head. In Kingsport many of the workers live out of town, on farms. But in Alcoa, the Aluminum Company of America owns most of the land and can provide all that employees want near their homes. It means that a town man does not have to live out in the country to have a garden plot and learn of agriculture. The idea brings coördination of agriculture and industry closer to the town man.

Indiana to Dedicate $2,800,000 Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VINCENNES, Ind., July 27—George Rogers Clark and his hardy band of pioneers who wrested the Old Northwest Territory from the British by the capture of Fort Sackville in 1779 will be memorialized by the sealing of the corner stone of a $2,800,000 shrine here Sept. 3, Mr. Clem J. Richards of Terre Haute, chairman of the Indiana commission in charge, announced today.

After Clark's daring exploit had almost passed into the limbo of forgotten deeds it will be brought to the attention of the nation by the dedication of the magnificent memorial on the 150th anniversary of the treaty of peace, signed in Paris. By this treaty, England ceded to the United States the Old Northwest Territory.

Investors Warned To Use Extra Care

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—With the returning wave of economic rehabilitation, it is a time for the investor to beware of the blue-sky promoter and the charlatan, who are already at work, in the opinion of Mr. H. J. Kenner, general manager of the Better Business Bureau of New York.

These men, Mr. Kenner told the Bronx Rotary Club at a meeting Tuesday night, not only impair buying power, but destroy confidence, without which, he declared, recovery could not be achieved.

Mr. Krenner condemned certain "boosters" of undeveloped real estate, the high pressure activities of tipster-sheet operators "taking advantage of the revival of interest in the stock market" and the flood of brewery promotions.

Field Marshal Muto

TOKYO, July 27 (AP)—Field Marshal Nobuyoshi Muto, who passed on in Changchun, Manchuria, today, was the Japanese supreme representative in Manchuria. Immediately, the army moved swiftly to name a successor to forestall the possibility of trouble during an interregnum in the Japanese-sponsored Manchoukuo Government in Manchuria, and named Gen. Takashi Hishikari, a member of the supreme war council, as his successor.

The Mikado's new proconsul in the continental protectorate has been an officer in the Japanese army for 40 years and is experienced in overseas campaigns. At one time he headed the garrison at Formosa.

Marshal Muto was posthumously made a baron. His successor will assume all Marshal Muto's titles, including commander-in-chief of the Japanese army in Manchuria, Ambassador to Manchoukuo, and Governor of the Kwantung leased territory.

IF THERE'S ONE JOB I HATE, IT'S WASHING DISHES
I DON'T MIND IT ANY MORE
I USE RINSO NOW. IT LOOSENS GREASE IN A FLASH—AND DISH-WASHING IS MUCH EASIER
I HAVE SOME RINSO HERE—I ALWAYS USE IT ON WASHDAY
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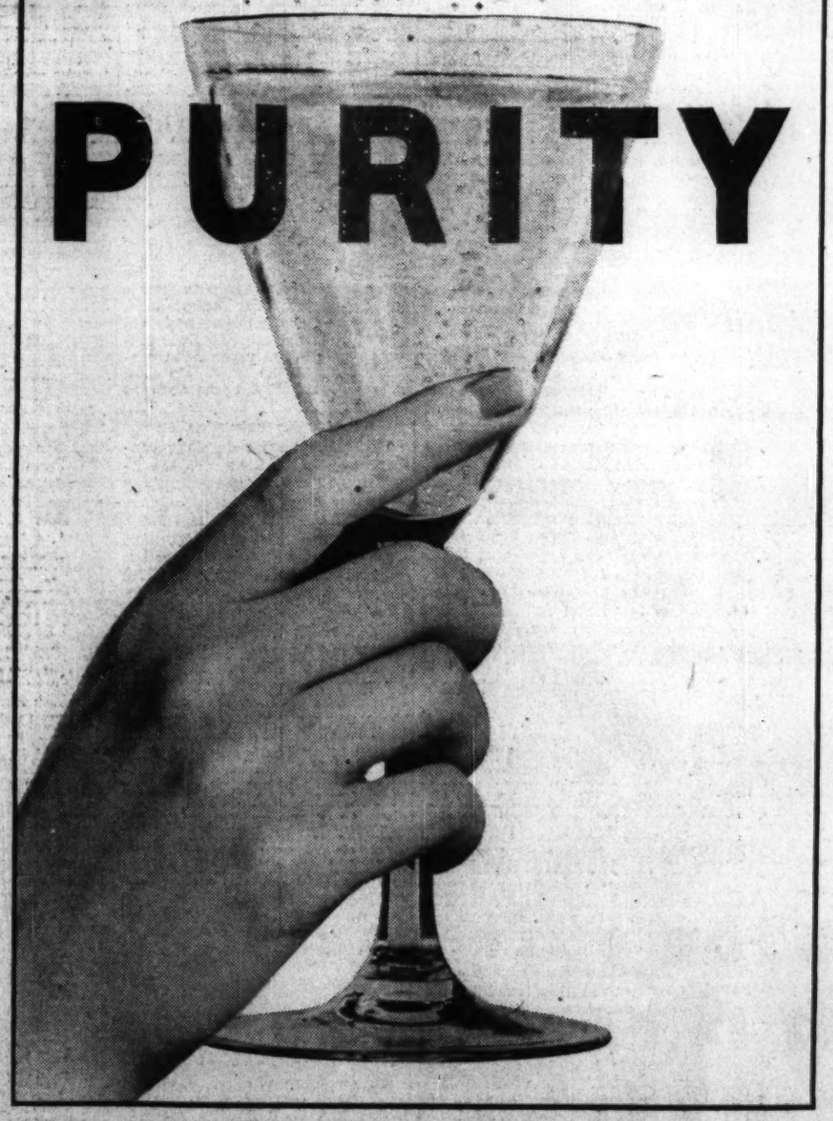

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Nations to Continue Task of Closing Gaps in Attack on Trade Recession

Economic Surge Widens Despite London's Delays

Nations Gaining Security Although United Action Has Been Halted

By H. B. ELLISTON
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One fact stands out in bold relief in any summary of the world position at the adjournment of the World Monetary and Economic Conference. Economic recovery has not been stayed. The results at London have been negligible, but the nations, almost without exception, report a turn in the tide of the economic fortunes.

The contrast is the more remarkable because of the disaster which was so freely predicted in the event that the conference failed. The experts who prepared the agenda stated, "Failure in this critical day threatens a world-wide adoption of ideals of national self-sufficiency which cut unmistakably athwart the lines of economic development. Such a choice would shake the whole system of internal finance to its foundations. Standards of living would be lowered, and the social system as we have known it could hardly survive."

Is such an implied catastrophe just around the corner because the 66 nations merely nibbled at the experts' agenda, and, finding it indigestible, rejected it? I do not think so. Nations are already recovering from the low point in their affairs either by themselves or in groups. They will not gain living standards which would be possible if they were tied together in a real world economy.

Coming Out of Slough

But the separate courses they are pursuing will certainly bring them out of the trough of depression. The trouble has been that action has been paralysed because on the one hand the nations have maintained the forms of a world economy and on the other hand have refused to allow those forms to function. Now the forms are gone. And domestic policy, released for action, is at work in winning a new security.

Success at the London conference would have been attained if there had been a united decision to return to a world standard for domestic currencies. This is the basic economic link among the nations. It insured what is called a world economy, or a world economic organization. Basic prices in the different countries are related by their allegiance to a common yardstick such as gold. And, since prices dictate either prosperity or depression, the nations march together in their economic fortunes when their prices are related.

The lack of any move to restore a world currency standard now divides the world into four economic zones revolving around different currency units. They are the areas governed by the dollar, the pound sterling, gold, and independent currencies. Of the latter the chief is the yen in Japan. The conference adjourns without making the slightest attempt to effect even a working arrangement for the steadying let alone the stabilizing of their economic relations. Hitherto the pound sterling has maintained some steady relation with gold. But on the eve of the adjournment the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, forecast a more independent course for the pound sterling.

Test of Statesmanship

It will be the test of future statesmanship to try to obviate the rivalries that have hitherto occurred in a world of unstabilized currencies. Competitive depreciation is the name of this particular rivalry. In order to sell goods abroad, nations depreciate their currencies, making them cheaper in terms of foreign money, so that they can outbid other countries.

Countries are nowadays on the defensive against the invasion of cheap foreign goods. Either by adding a few more bricks to almost unscalable tariff walls or by controlling the flow of remittances for outside payments, they make competitive depreciation an unprofitable game. Moreover, there has been a change from the old concentration on world trade. Vertical, instead of horizontal, development seems to be the watch word of the new world. In production the work is helped by the amazing progress of technology. Nations hitherto poor find themselves rich. The absurdity of want in the midst of such plenty has at last caused policy-makers to try out a new technique for distributing the fruits of agriculture and industry.

World Watches Roosevelt

President Roosevelt's experiment is at present leading all others in interest. The whole world is watching it eagerly with the view of applying its lessons to their own economies. World trade, in other words, seems to be destined to become a matter of special arrangements.

Countries, it seems to me, will gradually come to exchange only such products as remain specialized.

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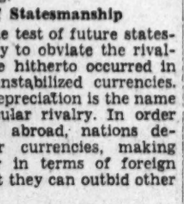
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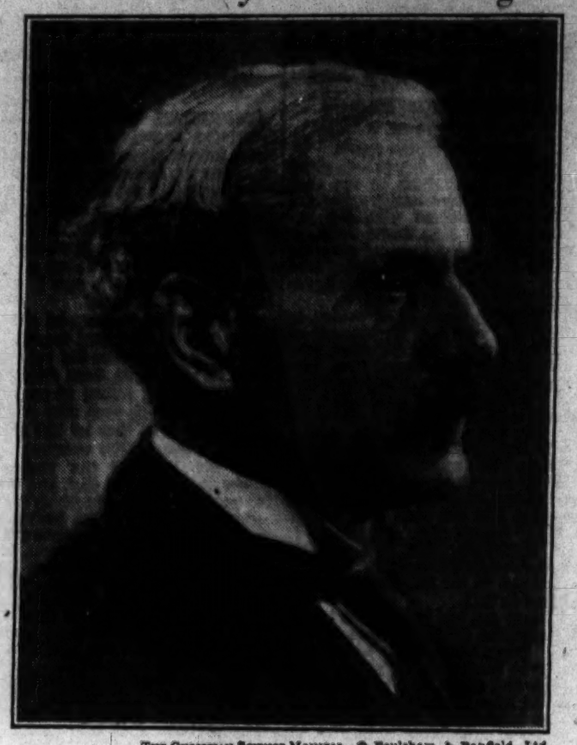


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Foulsham & Banfield, Ltd.

Ramsay MacDonald
Conference Chairman

If unbridled competition in world trade is abandoned, as it is being abandoned in domestic trade, if domestic trade becomes the first consideration of governments, then the rivalries that generally flow in the wake of unstabilized currencies will be avoided.

The world conference was too late or too premature, according to the way it is regulated. It met too late because the nations by that time had already patterned their economies on a domestic or a regional basis. The United States had just embarked on a new price-raising program.

If other countries could not follow suit, then the United States had to remain a closed economy, at least for the period of the experiment. The nations did not accept Roosevelt's invitation to go and do likewise.

Britain, so long out on the bleak limb of a world economy that wasn't functioning, was actively signing special tariff accords with particular countries. It could not call a truce to them. Germany and other individual countries were making agricultural self-sufficiency the goal of state policy.

Agrarian countries were diversifying their agriculture and putting up mills to supply those manufactured goods for which they had hitherto depended upon the industrial nations. No nation could stop the process, and when the 66 nations met, they found that the process had become a pattern, so that a revolution would be required to rub it out and go back to economic internationalism.

The conference was too premature, principally because the nations were embarked on those anarchic experiments. These could not be abandoned before they had received a try-out. In some cases it would have been positively dangerous to abandon them.

Release from economic insecurity will provide the world with a better opportunity to see that a world economic organization does yield higher living standards. The United States is the supreme example of the fact that they are the result of a broadening of the economy. Suppose the 48 commonwealths of the United States had not agreed to any kind of economic union among themselves. Suppose separate tariff and currency systems divided the states. Is it possible that living standards would have developed very high? The evidence of other Balkanized areas is against such a presumption. So it could be with the world—when the fear of economic insecurity has been allayed.

Example of Coöperation

Coöperation is so natural that it is impossible to envisage a world remaining divided. Coöperation responds to natural instincts. Otherwise we should never have left the jungle. Coöperation is evident wherever economic fears have been removed.

A remarkable illustration happened within the last week in the trio of aviation performances of Gen. Italo Balbo, Mr. Wiley Post and Capt. and Mrs. James Mollison. The fact that these air heroes have once again reduced world distances is not in itself heartening at a time when the statesmen in London have increased them.

What was most encouraging was the human impulse of coöperation which was demonstrated. Post, the American, extolled the help he had received from the Russians. He hastened to the Bridgeport hospital and placed the Winnie Mae at the disposal of the Mollisons, Britons both, in flying back to Britain. Balbo, the Italian, warmed by his American reception, hastened to Post's hotel, and offered him a place in his armada on the historic flight back to Rome.

State policy may be nationalistic. Human nature is coöperative, and the experiences of the aviators are evidences that the frontier of coöperation is not marked by national boundaries. It will express itself once again in economic partnership when each nation has prepared a new foundation of economic security within its own territory.

Nations Watching Roosevelt's Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

States had dramatically changed. When on the conference's fourth day news of the impending stabilization accord was published in New York it resulted in a stock market break of sharp proportions.

Mr. Roosevelt, who in mid-June was not welcoming stock market breaks with the same enthusiasm he did five weeks later, countered this rude buffet, first, by denying that a stabilization agreement existed and then, finally, by vetoing all forms of stabilization, even the mildest verbal understanding to curb speculation.

Linked to Other Problems

Now stabilization seemed an absolutely essential prerequisite to the settlement or even useful discussion of most of the other conference problems. It directly underlays all other items on the monetary side of the conference's agenda. Indirectly it meant that no tariff agreements were possible because a fluctuating value of money automatically alters the efficacy or the reverse of tariff walls. After stabilization had been thrown out of the conference's window only side issues could thereafter be considered, and so they were to good effect.

Moreover instability of the dollar seemed menacing to the few currencies still on gold. An ominous crumbling appeared on the Amsterdam Bourse. Instantly the gold bloc of France, Italy, Holland and Switzerland drew protectively together and said this must cease. The conference agenda was radically pruned; the delegates entered upon a fortnight of concluding work, useful in details, but remote from original aims.

In the immediate future the conference intends to attack its work sectionally. It leaves an executive committee in charge which can resummons any phase of the task that offers good prospects of results. It is curious, but the world's attempts to solve its economic troubles have always swung from general to particular and back to general. That's the old story at Geneva.

Currency Accord Vital

As every authority has consistently pointed out, agreement on the world's currencies must really precede sweeping major accords on other broad issues. Any amount of highly useful preparatory work can be done in piecemeal fashion. But ultimately a monetary agreement must supervene.

Therefore, the conference's future still hangs upon Washington. If the American experiment makes progress in the coming weeks, the world will be inspired in varying degree to go and do likewise. And as price-raising campaigns, programs of public works and other measures begin to have effect in other lands their results will make the American task easier.

Ultimately, of course, the world is interdependent and even Mr. Roosevelt's heroic efforts need something similar in other countries to correct the great disparity between prices in the United States and outside.

Sympathy between the British Dominions, Britain itself and the United States has been growing throughout the conference. They are increasingly drawn in the train of the American program. They are eager any sympathetic followers of Mr. Roosevelt's gigantic drive.

Anglo-American Coöperation

Clearly upon this broad base of mutual understanding among the English-speaking nations will the next phase of international attack on its economic monetary problems be founded.

Other nations must naturally join to the full. But keen comprehension between a nucleus of nations is a highly useful preliminary. This atmosphere of expectant and enthusiastic suspense governs the outlook for the coming months.

Of course the conference breakup has caused much disappointment. Many delegates, especially British Dominion leaders, came very far and cannot return to London or Washington speedily for reconvening.

But a new realism is the keynote of the hour. The nations have grappled with their problems. They have for the moment found an insuperable conflict between cautious, contractive states and experimental, expansive states. But all are working to close the gap.

To sober realists there seems available more tangible hope for genuine progress than in the booming exuberant days of transatlantic junkets to Washington simply because a frank facing of difficulties has succeeded the ambiguous dodging of them.

Pledge of U. S. Given to Goals Of Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

therefore is one of increased interest in the American experiment, now supplemented by the American delegates' promise of continued international coöperation. Gold nations still adhere to their beliefs; still fear the perils of inflation. So the conference adjourns on a note of frank divergence. But faced with dangers which continued divergence would bring—and Mr. Maisky was scarcely exaggerating when he placed a capitalist breakup as the only alternative to ultimate coöperation—the nations are determined that a better day will speedily come.

Emphasis on the constructive tasks which remain for the conference was the feature of the three main speeches of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Hull and M. Georges Bonnet. The French delegate in particular was notably restrained in discussing the deadlock over monetary stabilization. Mr. Hull was emphatic in condemning economic nationalism and declaring monetary and economic subjects knit together, while Mr. MacDonald eloquently called for adjustments on the part of all nations to make their differing policies agree.

Mr. Hull himself connected monetary stability with other problems when he said, "Both financial and economic difficulties must be visualized as one unified network of obstructions and impediments and attacked and dealt with as a whole." He hit the disastrous effects of narrow policies while insisting each nation must have a comprehensive domestic program against depression. He again swung emphasis back to an international program which he declared imperative, before domestic programs could succeed.

"There is no logic in the theory that such domestic policies are irreconcilable with international coöperation," Mr. Hull insisted, although he frankly admitted that emergency actions of various countries hamper international development.

France's Position Defended

M. Bonnet effectively defended France's position on gold by pleading that the franc should not be at the mercy of external speculation. He said the stability declaration of the gold powers had already led to easier conditions on the money market and the return of confidence. He summarized immediate prospects conference hopefully by stating:

"We have no doubt whatever that the day will come, perhaps sooner than is thought, when the conditions required for general stabilization of currency will be fulfilled. It will then be seen that the gold standard countries, by maintaining their positions, have helped to solve the difficulties of other countries."

Mr. MacDonald pinned his speech upon the increasing need for economic disarmament. He urged further deliberations at the earliest moment on price raising, on international debts, on production control. Coming to the monetary divergence which halted the conference's work he bluntlyy stated:

"To imagine that any country or group of countries can in their own interests prevent common agreement is impossible to those who are convinced that the great warning which these times of distress give, is that future prosperity depends upon responsible coöperation, and not irresponsible independence." He welcomed the general view of the conference that the gold standard should be returned to as soon as possible.

Air of Grim Determination

The scene at the day-long conference session in the steaming conference hall on London's hottest day of the summer was not colorful. Rather a sense of grim and frank determination prevailed. Speeches were not "windy" or oratorical but impassioned by disappointment and inspired by hope.

Mr. Cox made the most ambitious rhetorical effort, while Mr. MacDonald left his usual lofty style and spoke in very restrained terms. The delegates simply sat patiently in their places as spokesmen rose and there was more attentive listening than usual. It was a purely business session relieved only when speakers expressed warm thanks to the British Government and London for its very remarkable hospitality.

As soon as the session ended delegates dispersed like boys released from school. It is doubtful if half a dozen who are not accredited to London will remain here overnight so keen is the desire to return to home tasks. Mr. Hull, with subordinate members of the American delegation, entrained an hour after the session finished to take the President Harding for New York.

Couzens Got Education In International Affairs

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Returning today from the London Economic Conference, Senator James Couzens of Michigan, sole Republican member of the American delegation, said, "While I am disappointed at the outcome of the conference, I am not willing to admit that it was a total failure."

Mr. Couzens said there was no decision made as to whether the conference would be reconvened.

He said that the conference afforded him an education in international relations. He remarked that his trip to London might easily be described as the education of James Couzens, much in the manner of the education of Henry Adams.

Although he expressed the belief that some of the efforts of the conference were futile, Senator Couzens said he does not feel that "we should maintain an isolated position." When he left to attend the conference he said that if "nothing came out of the conference I would return a rabid isolationist."

Fair, International Commerce Greatest Peace Maker, Hull Says

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—Following are the principal points in Secretary Cordell Hull's speech before the World Economic Conference today at London, as given out by the State Department:

The conference is now entering the recess stage. The progress of its work has corresponded with the difficulties of its task.

* * *

My judgment is that just now the world's statesmen cannot sit in conference too often or too long in earnest and patient consideration of all questions calculated to disturb friendly relations and clear understanding between nations and in determined effort to bring about their fair and peaceful adjustment.

In the past there have been spectacular races by nations in military armaments. Their wildest rivalry, however, scarcely exceeds in danger the present mad race between most nations to promote economic armaments which inflict colossal injuries on the masses of people everywhere. At this moment the world is still engaged in wild competition in economic armaments which constantly menace both peace and commerce.

The nations must make up their minds to pursue less extreme economic policies; they must discard artificial expedients to protect industries that are notoriously inefficient or are not justifiable on any practical economic or business grounds.

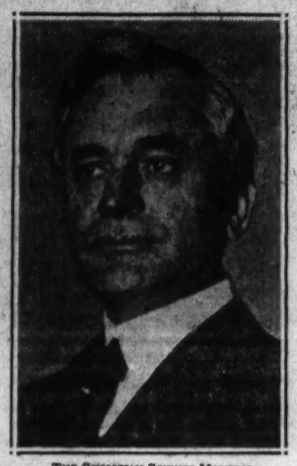
When some nations undertake to produce every commodity, whatsoever the cost, for purposes of either peace or war other nations are driven to turn to the adoption of similar policies of unjustifiable production with the result that, as in the case of military armaments, the economic race neutralizes itself to the injury of all who are engaged in it.

* * *

The object of this conference is to substitute prosperity and good will for panic and trade strife. To relax our efforts in the face of the need and the duty pressing upon us would show an amazing indifference to human welfare. The average citizen must by this time be convinced that those who have opposed sane practical international economic coöperation have proven to be false prophets. Do the thirty millions of unemployed wage earners or the many millions of impoverished farmers and producers of raw materials need additional proof of the failure of such leadership? May I again remind you that the domestic economy of more than thirty important countries is primarily dependent upon international finance and commerce with direct repercussions upon the entire world.

The practice of a too narrow policy has choked the entire trade of the world with disastrous effects upon home production and home prices and markets everywhere.

The processes of exchange and distribution have broken down and their restoration presents the real world problem. Disastrous experience teaches the necessity for a broader economic social and political policy. Every country today should first have a comprehensive domestic program calculated most effectively to deal with the existing depression. The United States has launched a constructive program to this end. Indispensable and all important as domestic programs are they cannot by themselves restore business to the highest level of permanent recovery. A program of international coöperation is necessary for purposes of a broad basis on which to build the domestic economic structure, to give it stability and to make possible a substantial greater measure of sound and lasting business prosperity.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Bain News Service

Cordell Hull
United States Secretary of State

* * *

In harmony with these views I have presented to the conference a proposal for an agreement among the nations to reduce trade barriers gradually over a period of time to make the unconditional form of the favored nation doctrine, with a reasonable exception in favor of broad international efforts for reduction of trade barriers, the universal basis of commercial policy and to extend the life of the traiff truce to a reasonable period beyond the final adjournment of the conference. This proposal offers a basis upon which a world program might be developed during the course of the recess and the meeting of the conference to follow.

The American Government therefore hopes that every nation that may not have done so will launch a full domestic program of both ordinary and extraordinary methods and remedies calculated to raise prices, to increase employment, and to improve the business situation.

* * *

International commerce conducted on a fair basis, as our agenda proposes, is the greatest peace maker in the experience of the human race.

* * *

We are unitedly resolved to move forward together in a common cause.

* * *

The duty and responsibility of the conference are well known to us as they are to every intelligent citizen on the planet. I pray that each of us may be given the light clearly to see and fully to understand. We cannot falter. We will not quit. We have begun and we will go on.

Film Stars Twinkle Only Dimly In Recognition of World's Statesmen

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British movie industry went one better than Hollywood has ever had the opportunity of doing when it invited the representatives of the 66 nations attending the World Monetary and Economic Conference here to a dinner on July 12 followed by a gala performance of British films.

The guests ran into thousands. So did the hospitality. Stars descended to earth to grace the proceedings. Turtles came up from Ascension Island to enrich the menu. But the great excitement of the evening was the fact that many of the guests, not being film "fans," failed to recognize the stars even when introduced to them.

The French journalist who replied to the toast of "The Guests" confessed that he had only been to the movies 10 times in all.

"When I do go," he added, "I invariably quarrel with my wife. After the first 10 minutes I have lost the thread of the story and she reproves me because I then start disturbing my neighbors by asking her to explain to me what is happening."

After dinner, the guests repaired en masse to the New Victoria Cinema. There as hors d'oeuvres to the entertainment the flags of the major nations mysteriously unfurled themselves one by one in answer to the strains of their respective national anthems. The remainder unfurled in long lines amid appropriate music.

Then followed a series of British news reels—one of them of a motorcar race that afternoon 300 miles away in the Isle of Man—and instructional films of which the life story of the humble moss was quite the most sensationally beautiful. The pièce de resistance came at the end in the shape of the new talkie of Mr. Jack Hulbert and his wife, Miss Cicely Courtneidge, "Falling for You," a skating comedy which covered a lot of thin ice. The rôle of the princess was taken by Miss Tamara Desni.

After the pièce de resistance the guests departed with a bonne bouche in the shape of a large and extremely luscious box of chocolates. And if you were to ask them today whether they preferred economics of the conference to the generosity of the British film industry their answer would be in the negative.

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Rare Holland Delft Owned by Atlantans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Among the interesting antiques in the possession of Georgians are two pieces of old Holland delft, early chinaware of the Dutch, which are now the property of Mr. E. L. Meyer of Atlanta. These were brought over by "Cocker Hat" Sheftall, treasurer of the Oglethorpe expedition, when he made the venturesome trip with James Oglethorpe, sailing from England to settle the original colony of Georgia.

Sheftall, who received his nickname because of his quaint costume, was the ancestor of Mrs. Pearla Sheftall Soloman, of Savannah, from whom Mr. Meyer acquired the valuable and fragile white porcelain, which is painted with scenes of Holland in a lovely shade of blue.

International Cement Loss

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—International Cement Corporation reports June quarter net loss of $72,300, compared with a net loss of $349,529 in the like period last year.

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Wheat Conference Takes Adjournment

By the Associated Press

London, July 27

NEGOTIATIONS between wheat delegations of the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia for restrictions of acreage were adjourned today until Aug. 21.

London will again be the seat of the discussions of the American proposal to restrict wheat production when the delegations come together again nearly four weeks hence.

World Bank Upheld As Credit Adjuster By U. S. Spokesman

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—The Bank for International Settlements was upheld by Mr. James M. Cox of Ohio, in a final address at the plenary session of the World Economic Conference today as providing a valuable means of dealing with the problem of international indebtedness and future extension of international credits.

Speaking as the president of the conference's monetary commission, the former Ohio Governor said that "we can easily foresee an entirely new order created by the Bank for International Settlements," which is in Basel, Switz.

The results of the conference he listed as:

"First, we all know through the clearance of national experiences what none of us knew of the actual state of the world's economic and social life.

"Second, no one denies that while nationalistic policies designed to promote a tranquil social state are necessary temporarily, we do not give up that broad vision which sees that ultimate self-interest is best conserved by fostering the general interest.

"Third, there is not that divergence of opinion on important subjects that might be expected. If we failed in some instances it was due to the factual background arising from the course of events.

"Fourth, we are agreed that not to go on applying the best endeavors of concerted civilization would be the saddest reflection on humanity in all history."

Birmingham to Apply For Construction Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Plans to apply for loans totaling $8,000,000 for construction of an industrial water supply system for Birmingham, for completion of the city's school building program and for completion of the Village Creek drainage were recently announced by the City Commission, following a conference with members of the Board of Education.

It is planned to apply for $4,000,000 for the industrial water supply system, $3,000,000 for completion of the school building program and $1,000,000 for the Village Creek drainage. Applications will be made under the provisions of the National Industry Recovery Act.

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World Agreement Must Be Reached, MacDonald Says

Denies Defeat of Aims of Conference—Finds More Time Needed

LONDON, July 27 (AP)—After receiving a dramatic message of encouragement from President Roosevelt, the World Economic Conference was adjourned late this afternoon to meet again after a recess and make a new attempt to restore world prosperity.

"I can promise you no days or dates," said Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, as he concluded the six-week session in his capacity as conference president.

His declaration was that the meeting was adjourned and brought to an end a parley unparalleled in history for the scope of investigations.

"The problems we face—unemployment, bankruptcies, unbalanced budgets and undeveloped resources—challenged the wisdom of man and the capacity of governments," Mr. MacDonald said.

"We adjourn not because we are defeated, not because we are discouraged, but because a longer time is needed to attain results. Let there be no mistake. This is a recess of the World Economic Conference, not a winding up. The need for world agreement is greater than ever."

The Prime Minister referred indirectly to the war debts, saying:

"During the war and after it a great many nations have been living and meeting their obligations by borrowing. . . . Unless creditor countries are prepared to accept goods and services in payment of debts they cannot be paid. Efforts made to disregard this elementary principle have produced the fall in prices which is ruinous to debtors and creditors alike."

Mr. MacDonald urged that during the recess all delegations should "faithfully report to their governments what informations and experiences they gathered here so that they will return with ample powers" to bring the conference to a successful end.

Some delegates interpreted this reference to ample powers as directed at the American policy, which made it necessary that the United States delegation confer with Washington step by step.

Unless the nations, the Prime Minister continued, are prepared to recognize the importance "of certain hard facts of common international influence, the only way out of our present position may be a disastrous and even revolutionary series of state and private defaults."

Kelvinator Corp. Income

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Kelvinator Corporation reports June quarter net income of $1,414,564 compared with $730,602 for the like 1932 period. The company had a net loss of $330,688 in the March, 1933, quarter.

Our present Price Revision has even upset suits that once sat in the seats of mighty!—some of our most aristocratic British woolens—
But they've neither lost their beauty nor their capacity for lasting satisfaction.
Were $75; now $65.
•
Other reigning favorites will be found among those we've reduced to $35, $40 and $45.
The selection is good wherever you look for a saving.
•
Have you taken advantage of our SHIRT CLEAN-UP?
Were $3 and $3.50—
$1.85 now!
•
STRAWS, including Panamas, revised in price.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at Liberty St. 13th St. / Warren St. 35th St.
Fifth Avenue at 41st Street
NEW YORK
In Boston: Tremont at Bromfield

Night Work Ban Meets Opposition Of World Women

Board of International Business Group Puts Itself on Record

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 27—The board of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women went on record yesterday as opposing prohibition of night work for women and especially the draft convention of the International Labor Office against night work for women sent to the nations for ratification.

Sentiment in the meeting was plainly against restrictions for women, Dame Rachel Crowdy of England being a leader of this group. Dr. Marie Munk of Germany opposed any declaration whatever on the subject, and was herself recorded as "not voting."

The discussion broke when Miss Dorothy Heneker of Montreal and Geneva, international executive director, explained that the convention has been construed by the Hague court as including not only women in industry but also all business and professional women.

Put Right Outside

"When women are prohibited from doing night work they are put right outside certain professions," declared Dame Rachel. "Certain legal exceptions must be made for women, especially with respect to maternity, but there should be no laws restricting night work for women which do not apply to men."

"I have an unagreeable feeling about taking any stand on this question at all," said Dr. Munk. "A good many countries are not represented here and if our decision appeared to the public to be unanimous it might involve them against their will."

Declaring that she was strongly opposed to any prohibition of night work for women, Mrs. Cecilia Hasselstrom of Finland said: "It should be left up to the individual to decide whether or not she will work at night. She is just as clever as a man to decide for herself."

Announcing that she was opposed to international regulations of this sort and that she favored leaving the question to individual nations, Dr. Marianna Beth of Austria asserted: "I am more militant now than I was a year ago on subjects like these. As attempts are made to invade the rights of women we are pushed into asserting their rights.

The board also went on record as being for "equal rights as to nationality between men and women and urging our constituent organizations to work in their own countries to this end."

No Action Taken

But no action was taken on affiliation with any group leading in the campaign in Geneva to obtain nationality for married women in their own right. Dr. Berth said in the discussion: "I am in favor of leaving alone all operations which are being properly looked after and which are not in our immediate task of serving business and professional women."

Annual reports from the 20 countries affiliated with the international federation were presented by Miss Dorothy Heneker of Montreal and Geneva, International director. Lecture courses, concerts and study groups appear on most of the reports, but the chief emphasis, especially in Italy and Norway, has been placed on the promotion of exhibitions both of art and commerce.

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison is entertaining the board in her garden this afternoon and this evening business and professional women of the surrounding counties are giving a dinner at which Miss Emily R. Kneubuhl, national executive secretary, will define the new leadership which the federation is trying to build.

"The new leadership," according to Miss Kneubuhl, "comes from the group and is not imposed from above. It is based on findings gained thr 'gh intellectual coöperation rather than on personal opinion. Even though this broader democratic method operates more slowly, it is significant and may show that we have reached a level in our democratic functioning which is the beginning of a new order of statesmanship.

To Go Into Politics

"It may become honorable for women to go into politics as preparatory training for statesmanship. The new leadership offers an opportunity for persons as well as for groups to retain their own individuality and yet recognize merit in others. Through the coöperative method this leadership proves the value of a united front with regard to specific community problems. The coming leader will spend her time reconciling nonessential differences, whether between individuals or groups, and then evaluate the contribution each may make to the whole. The American business woman knows what is to be done. All that she asks is that she be shown how to do what needs to be done. Then mark my words she will be on her way and will take others with her.

"The National Federation of Business and Professional Women stands at the crossroads. It has nothing to fear. Its leaders are clamoring for more and more training daily. They have already had more than enough experience. It will be no more difficult or daring for 50,000 women with a plan to go forward than it was when some of us untrained, only accustomed to the sweet confines of a home, needed to step out and get a job at 40 with no equipment whatever for the task.

"The American business woman know enough to assume that new leadership. She, as an individual, has gone through the whole experience in her social, economic and even political backgrounds. She knows that the day of rugged individualism is over, and that her job is to coördinate existing agencies purposefully and with intent for results which will benefit not only the chosen few but the many."

Walter, the Seminole Guide, Knows His Way in the Swamp

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
YOUTH ON RIGHT WEARS TRIBAL GARB

Now He Is Independent, but Some Day He Will Wear the Tribal Blouse, Marry and Have Own Hammock Camp in the Big Cypress

"Spotlighting" Indians Today
Eleventh of 12 Articles
Appearing on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

By TA-DE-WIN
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After fording the Ocaloacoochee Slough of Florida prior to entering the Big Cypress Swamp, there is a stretch of open country called the Prairie. Few trees grow in that place, although the land is as inundated in the rainy season as the swamp itself.

In that prairie district is the Seminole camp of Charlie Dixie, Number 6, as it is designated on the latest survey map of this region, but that is certainly a colorless way of referring to this picturesque home of the Dixies.

In this Seminole camp, Walter Hough Dixie, Charlie's son, has built a thatched house for himself which he displayed to his visitors with much pride. Those same visitors, including the writer, were unexpected guests who had come to ask Walter to be a guide into the Big Cypress but they were as welcome as if extensive preparations had been made for their reception.

Walter explained to the member of the party who talked Seminole that the material for his thatched house was easily obtainable from the adjacent region. The poles of the house were once cypress trees in the swamp and the thatched roof was made of palmetto leaves from the neighboring palmetto trees on the scattering prairie hammocks. So well laid are those plametto leaves that they protect the occupants of any of these Seminole houses against the rain.

Only a Temporary Home

This thatched roof house of Walter Hough Dixie is only a temporary one. He is a young man and unmarried, and when he does marry he must go to the home of his wife's people. In that camp he will build another thatched house, until such time comes when he chooses a hammock home even as his father has done.

Perhaps when the next survey of the Big Cypress-Everglades region is made, No. 26 will be the recently acquired camp of Walter Hough Dixie. There, in addition to the family thatched house, Walter will build a thatched shelter for the kitchen, a store house and then allow his wife's relatives to build thatched houses within the allotted area until there will be 25 Seminoles or more living in that one camp.

A hammock site is carefully chosen. A Seminole may be on the lookout for good land for vegetables, or a convenient spot for alligator quests and even when a hammock home is well established the lord and master of said camp may decide that another place will suit him better, so he will select another hammock upon which to build.

Thus it was that when the writer's party tried to locate Charlie Dixie's camp they found it moved a mile away from No. 6 as marked on that survey map.

These hammocks are like circular mounds leveled off at the top and rise infrequently out of the prairie and the big cypress. If situated in the latter they are flanked by canals in which dugouts find their way from camp to camp, the Seminole poling unerringly through the intricate network of communicating waterways, to the bewilderment of a white man who enters the swamp without a Seminole guide.

Centenarian for a Cook

Walter's life is carefree and he cheerfully assented to act as guide, but before starting off the party accepted the hospitality of the Dixies. Walter's grandmother prepared the evening meal. She is 105 years of age, but the active hands which were busy peeling potatoes belied the lined face, and it was an appetizing meal of gopher or land turtle stew, bread, potatoes, tomatoes, oranges and hot sugar water that was offered the visitors.

Walter doesn't follow the Seminole style of dress as dictated by fashion's decree in the Big Cypress, the feature of which is the quilted blouse of many pieces and as many colors. Such a blouse, if presented to Walter by a Seminole young lady, will mean that she is willing to become his bride, although no girl would think of giving a young man such an elaborate blouse unless said young man had made known his desire to marry her.

When that happens Walter will probably be so in love with the future Mrs. Walter that he will be glad to wear her handiwork. Now Walter wears the white man's costume, his penchant being for a big silk, loosely knotted neckerchief which causes a c bonair effect.

Blending into the background around him, Walter is as silent as the Big Cypress Swamp itself. A nod and a sm e, that is all until one has become well acquainted with him, then Walter unbends and shows his accomplishments. At night when the camp fires died down the silence was broken by the weird hooting of a horned owl and then from the very midst of the campers another horned owl replied, but soon it was evident from Walter's quiet chuckle that he was the other horned owl.

Walter Also an Alligator

In the daytime, too, when the party trekked through the swamp so blocked by undergrowth that it was impossible to travel by dugouts, all at once the alligator's peculiar throaty four-note tremulous call would break the silence. That was Walter again, and his call would be answered by a genuine alligator rather too near for comfort.

A lack of English doesn't prevent Walter from being a good guide. Follow where his finger points and when he shakes his head, stand still and wait for him to find a better path. When he smiles, the road is clear and the traveler will reach that Seminole camp which he seeks, for Walter can find his way through the uncharted areas of the Big Cypress swamp, where 400 Seminoles live, as cleverly as a Bostonian guides a stranger through the downtown section of the "hub of the universe."

The business recession meant nothing to these 400 Seminoles in general and Walter in particular. There are the gardens and wild game to provide meals for as many as dwell in the camps. Then Walter frequently starts off before dawn in his hunt for alligators, the skins of which supply the money for such luxuries as neckerchiefs as well as cloth for the Seminole wardrobe and the canned goods of the white man which appeal strongly to the Seminoles.

Walter can never be a chief, for there are no chiefs among the Seminoles. One Seminole is as good as another, although they are governed by five wise Seminoles who meet when occasion demands. The one principal get-together is the green corn ceremonial which takes place with the first ripening of the corn and is really their New Year's celebration.

Wisemen Issue Pardons

Then those five wise Seminoles pardon misdoers and allow them to return to the tribe from which they have been exiled for a year. Moreover as one of the five said:

"At that time we pray enough to last us for a year, but" with a twinkle in the eye, "we probably pray as much as the white man does during the same interval only we make our prayers all at once."

So tranquilly passes life for Walter in the Big Cypress swamp and on the prairie. Walter might be a botanist if he came north. On the way through the Big Cypress he paused to show to the travelers the miniature water lilies floating on top of the ditches. Farther on he pointed up a big cypress and there was an air orchid with a long red spike protruding from the leaves. No parasites are they, for they live on the air, and the trees to which they attach themselves thrive and seem proud of their unsolicited decoration. One such orchid has traveled north recently and found its way to the writer's home.

Amid the dark-colored spiral leaves the red blossom shoots out and upward pointing toward the south, to Florida and the Big Cypress where Walter Hough Dixie waits to conduct this same party again into the recesses of the Big Cypress swamp, where some day he will have his own special camp, Number 26.

1,247,580 See Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The official report of the Xth Olympic Games revealed recently that 1,247,580 spectators witnessed the games when they were held here last year, and that they paid $1,483,533 for their admissions.

Work on New Navy Expected to Begin Within Sixty Days

Will Take Three Years at Annual Outlay of About $100,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 27—Work within 60 days on the greatest ship building program in the history of the United States was in prospect as a result of bids for the construction of 21 vessels, opened by the navy yesterday.

Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, made this prediction yesterday as the Navy Department opened the largest group of bids received at once, not excepting World War days.

In spite of President Roosevelt's statement to Congress that "the way to disarm is to disarm," the Navy Department went ahead toward its announced goal of a navy "second to none," obtaining bids for 16 vessels, to be built with public Recovery Act funds and five, under the current naval appropriations.

The ships included two aircraft carriers of 20,000 tons each; one heavy cruiser armed with eight-inch guns, authorized in 1929 under terms of the London treaty but which could not be laid down before Jan. 1, 1934; one light cruiser to be armed with six-inch guns; eight destroyers of 1850 tons each; seven destroyers of 1500 tons each; and two submarines of 1400 tons each.

The new program will extend over a three-year period, at a cost of about $100,000,000 a year, three times the average expended between 1923 and 1933. In addition, an annual appropriation of hundreds of thousands of dollars will be required to maintain the enlarged fleet.

The recovery program calls for the building of 32 ships, 16 to be constructed by private firms and 16 in government shipyards. In addition to the five ships bid for yesterday under the regular naval program, 17 are already under construction from that appropriation.

When the present program is completed, the United States Navy will stand about 204,000 tons under the limits imposed by the London treaty, it is estimated. Even with the new construction the United States will be farther from treaty limits than will Great Britain and Japan when their construction is completed.

Twelve shipbuilding companies submitted bids for one or more vessels yesterday. Leading bidders were the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporationof Quincy, Mass.; the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., and the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.

His Verses Win Prize in Mexico

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MIGUEL ANGEL MENENDEZ

Veterans Honor Mexican Writer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—One of the most coveted literary honors of the year, conferred by the Mexican Veterans of the Revolution, has been awarded to Miguel Angel Menendez, 28-year-old Mexican writer, native of Yucatan, for his poem, "Ode to the Revolution," of approximately 450 lines.

This organization comprises men who saw service during the social and political upheaval which followed the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz in 1910.

The prize was simple, a gold medal and the distinction of the "Natural Flower." The poem is a lyrical review of the modern social evolution of Mexico and devotes parts to the heroes, Morelos, Juarez, Madero, Zapata, and to the soldier and the "soldadera." Menendez has published a book of poems entitled "Another Book," containing an outstanding poem based on folklore, entitled "Ode to Mexico."

Hollywood Strikers Ask Producers to Arbitrate

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 27 (AP)—Hollywood's five-day movie strike, called by the men who give voice to the films, was on its way toward settlement today, but gestures at arbitration were tentative and qualified by union assertions the walkout still was in full swing.

The five locals of the International Alliance of Theater Stage Employees involved asked the producers last night for arbitration of their difficulties, said a statement over the signature of Mr. Patrick Casey, labor representative of the producers. The strikers said they were promised opening of negotiations for settlement if they would return to work.

War on Trucking Racket at Piers Gets Under Way

New York Merchants Join in Demanding Ship Lines Take Over Loading

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27 — Leading merchants of New York have declared war on the trucking racket and are sending to 145 railroads and steamship lines today a demand that the lines take over the loading of trucks at their terminals and piers with a view to enforcing fair and uniform charges.

The merchants charge that present practices are a "gross and indefensible imposition on both distributors and consumers of commodities vital to the life of the community" and declare that the "intolerable situation" must be ended.

The case of the merchants is presented by four leading organizations—the Merchants' Association of New York, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, oldest body of its kind in the country; the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens.

In a letter to the railroads and steamship companies these organizations charge that the receivers of freight here are required to employ labor they do not need and to pay for the service of leaders who are not wanted. Intimidation is not uncommon, they say, and the situation is one that exists at no other Atlantic or Gulf port, the result being that "such traffic as can be handled at other ports already has left the Port of New York."

The associations hold that transportation companies have the power to end the abuse and that under the law the concerns controlling the piers are obligated to place freight where the consignees may take it. This obligation is violated, they declare, when carriers permit loaders to interpose themselves before delivery can be made.

They demand that the lines make it possible for receivers of freight to load their own trucks with their own help when they desire to do so and that a stop be put to discrimination by pier employees against those who do their own loading.

Indiana Gets Iris Bulbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Twenty-five thousand iris bulbs will be given to the state parks of Indiana this fall by the Misses Mary and Jane Williamson of Bluffton, Ind., in fulfillment of a promise made by their father, Prof. E. B. Williamson, a late professor of zoology at the University of Michigan.

Alabama Farmers Gain Relief From Use of Power Equipment

Award for Year's Leadership in Rural Electrification in United States Won by Company Despite State's Low Farm Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Proof that Alabama farmers have constantly increased their uses of electricity as a practical kind of "farm relief," even during the trade recession, was shown in the recent award by the Edison Electric Institute to the Alabama Power Company of the Thomas W. Martin Trophy for leadership in the United States for 1932 in rural electrification.

This power company has worked in coöperation with the state agricultural experiment station at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the National Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture and the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation. Rural lines were first constructed as a field laboratory. Farmers found that this powerful new servant working silently but faithfully would increase their net income, make work easier, remove drudgery and add dignity to agriculture and rural life.

The Alabama Power Company which serves 64 out of 67 counties in the State now has 9159 rural customers. This extension of electric service has been achieved in an apparently uninviting field. According to figures submitted to the judges of the Edison Electric Institute, Alabama ranks forty-fifth among the 48 states of the Union in the average income per farm. Tenants operate 64.7 per cent of the total farms and Negroes 34 per cent. More than 80 per cent of the farmers still depend on the one crop of cotton for cash to buy their food and feed stuffs.

The award is based not only on the extension of rural lines but on the advancement of agriculture in the territory served and coöperation with other agencies dedicated to farm uplift. The donor, Mr. Thomas W. Martin, by coincidence is president of the Alabama Power Company, which received the award this year. He has long been interested in rural electrification and began the work in 1924. Now electric current is in reach of every farm in the area served.

Farmers have purchased electric service and appliances not only on the basis of the convenience but also the increased income they will provide. Agricultural experts and company engineers are glad to render farmers assistance at any time in figuring the operating cost of any electrical equipment.

Labor-saving appliances being used on Alabama farms include electric pressing irons, churns, water pumps, ranges and washing machines. Others which make homemaking jobs much easier include vacuum cleaners, percolators, waffle irons, toasters, sewing machines and grills. But those which are contributing directly to the net income include dairy refrigerators, bottle washers, feed mills, incubators, milking machines, hotbed installations, poultry house lighting, insect control lights and irrigation projects. In addition a number of community enterprises such as cotton gins, grist mills and milk cooling stations are operated by electricity.

"There is probably no other single use of elecric service that enters more completely into all phases of southern agriculture than does the electric household refrigerators," says a statement of the power company submitted to the awards committee.

It's time you knew this mayonnaise with

FLAVOR . . .

IF YOU'RE one of those who think all ready-made mayonnaise is "flat," just try Ivanhoe. You'll forget about "flatness." Ivanhoe has the flavor and quality of real home-made mayonnaise. Sold at good grocers in quarts and pints. Ivanhoe Foods Inc., Auburn, N. Y.

IVANHOE MAYONNAISE
flavor blended

NOW! Socony Ethyl is only 2¢ extra!

THROUGH a reduction in the price of Ethyl fluid by our suppliers, we are enabled, *effective tomorrow*, to lower the premium on Socony Ethyl to only 2¢. This is a reduction of 33⅓%.

This announcement will interest the thousands of motorists who have made Socony Ethyl the largest selling premium gasoline in Socony-land. What's more, many new thousands of motorists who have recognized the superiority of Socony Ethyl can now get the gasoline they have always wanted to buy at one-third less premium.

Try Socony Ethyl. Prove for yourself that the next best thing to a brand new car is your present car with Socony Ethyl.

HEAR WILEY POST in person Next Monday, 8 P.M. SOCONYLAND SKETCHES WEAF, WTIC, WBEI, WCSH, WGY, WTAG, WBEN, WJAR

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.
A SOCONY-VACUUM COMPANY

Public Utilities Holding Concerns Facing Downfall

Over-Capitalization Held Responsible for Rise in Massachusetts

Downfall from excess weight is threatening Massachusetts public utility holding companies which have grown to such dimensions that they might tower above effective regulation, according to Mr. Wallace H. Walker, secretary of the Public Franchise League today.

They are victims of over-capitalization, expanded on the basis of their subsidiaries' earnings, he pointed out.

He cited the financial stress of the Associated Gas and Electric System as an example of over-capitalization reckoning and added that such reckoning may be expected to overtake other companies. He said he believed that President Roosevelt might legislate these leviathans of finance into place after his recovery program has been started.

Of course the ultimate source of all holding companies' capitalization is the rate which the consumer, commercial or domestic, must pay for his electricity. Mr. Walker gave an illustration of the manner in which modern financing spreads out on the thin basis of these earnings in Massachusetts.

The North Adams Gas & Light Company, whose customers now are petitioning for reductions, is controlled by the Massachusetts Utilities Association, which in turn is controlled by the New England Power Association.

This is controlled by the International Hydroelectric System, which is controlled by the International Paper & Power Company. The slender center of financial gravity is the per-kilowatt-hour rate paid by the customer.

Indicating that this fancy structure is largely responsible for excessive rates, he declared, that the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission has power to hold earnings to 6 per cent, yet most of the companies are way above that figure, he asserted.

While practically no rise in rates have been effected in Massachusetts during the slump, they have not declined as have commodity prices. He cited two cases involving the North Adams Gas & Light Company, a subsidiary, and the Lynn Gas & Electric Company, the only independent gas and electricity company left in Massachusetts. The net profits for the North Adams company for the last five years were:

1928	$172,423
1929	165,514
1930	180,166
1931	194,872
1932	170,575

Thus he said it is apparent that 1932 profits are about those of 1929 and near those for the prosperity years. The Lynn company shows the following profits:

1927	$783,050
1928	841,990
1929	877,829
1930	946,226
1931	1,009,021
1932	991,417

Declaring that he believed the majority of the companies would show comparable figures, he said these excessive profits represent the basis of customers' complaints. In the instance of the Lynn company the 1932 profit represents 15 per cent on common stock and 9.77 per cent on total assets. He explained that total assets was an extreme basis for calculating profit, and that no company should be dissatisfied with a 6 per cent profit on such a basis.

He declared that commercial rates in Massachusetts were exorbitant and expressed the view that they militated against industries settling in the State and encouraged the exodus of the textile plants to the south, where the rates are cheaper.

Echoes of the 'Three R's' Still Linger Here

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor

TWO OF THE SOUTHWICK, MASS., SCHOOLHOUSE HOMES

Left—Six-Room Home Remodeled from District School Building by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Johnson. Right—Schoolhouse Home of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Morgan

District School Buildings Turned Into Little Homes

Yankee Ingenuity Makes Use of Seven Abandoned Structures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHWICK, Mass.—When this town considered adoption of the consolidated school system two years ago, one of the arguments advanced in opposition was that the abandoned seven district schools would become "white elephants" on the town's hands. Those who held this view failed to take traditional Yankee ingenuity into account. Today these schools have been converted into comfortable homes, several of them well worth ranking with the better cottages in their neighborhoods.

There is, for instance, the North Longyard schoolhouse, built in 1886, now an attractive six-room house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Johnson, the present owners. Mr. Johnson attended classes in the original building and its site was given the town by his family. A long row of big maples, brought from Washington, Mass., 125 years ago by Mr. Johnson's great-grandfather as saplings, shades the home.

Another former schoolhouse, in the Point Grove section, has been remodeled by Mr. Carl Bostwick so that it is hard to recognize the first rôle of the building. A raised roof, and a two-story porch, have changed the lines in accordance with modern residential practice.

Probably the most "traveled" school in this section of the country is that in the Mooretown district, near the Connecticut line, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Sinton. Due to changes in boundary lines in the early days of both states, this school has at various times been in the states of Connecticut and Massachusetts, Hartford County, Conn., Hampshire and Hampden counties, Mass., and in four towns, Simsbury and Granby, Conn., Westfield and Southwick.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Morgan occupy the former Root district school, where their daughter, who lives with them, was once a pupil. In remodeling, the wide front door was closed and a new door opened on the side under a shady porch.

In practically every case the remodeling has revealed frames of much sounder construction than the average new house boasts. The sites, being central to the respective districts, are ideally located for homes and the former playground space has afforded room for development of pleasing yards and lawns.

Boys Who Purloined Books Are Brought to Literary Sink

Youthful purloiners of books must now wash their educational dishes. Just the moneyless patron of the restaurant is shown to the kitchen and set to work to balance his account, so the juvenile pilferer of books is being employed to work out the fines he lacks money to pay. And the Boston Public Library is at the same time recovering a large share of the 20,000 volumes now missing.

After the moratorium of last year which lasted a week and saw the return of 4000 books and the restoration of 33,000 cancelled cards, Mr. Milton E. Lord, director of the library, decided to experiment with other means of recovering the missing volumes. A skilled investigator was employed and the quest began. The success of the plan has exceeded all hopes.

Success, however, is not the only interesting angle. Unusual situations have come to light on the type of person who carries away the library's books and forgets to return them. On the trail of a single volume the investigator followed a boy who had the book through 13 moves in as many years. When he was finally located, it was discovered that he had not one book, but a sizeable collection of volumes, all of them pertaining to the sea. The chase eventually led to a boat where more books were found. There were 59 in all, a sizeable library on things nautical. The boy who removed them from the public library has since vanished. It is surmised that he has found another boat.

The pursuit of another single volume led to a pair of boys who between them had built up a 70-volume collection. Strange as it may seem there were no detective stories in the group, no yarns of stirring adventure, no youthful thrillers. All the books were instructive and educational. Among them was a work on chemistry from which one of the youthful booktomaniacs admitted he was endeavoring to learn the secret of removing library marks from the other volumes.

Fines in this case amounted to $40. The boy responsible for the collection of this library is working out the $40 in a branch library, where it is hoped he will get a new slant on books and perhaps learn that proprietary interest is possible without filling his own bookshelves at the expense of the public library.

Nearly all the pilferers are found to be boys. And, strangely enough, in no case has the investigator run across a case where the intent was vicious. Because of this the library authorities have not yet prosecuted a single case, choosing to attempt to correct the lax and distorted thinking that led to the theft. By bringing these boys in contact with books in their native habitat it is hoped to arouse in the boys a respect for literature en masse. Also, in many cases it is found that the boy can be helped immeasurably by directing his interest and literary appetite into well-defined avenues of reading and instruction.

From an economic standpoint also the move has been a highly successful one. With allowances for new books cut down this operative has brought back old books in quantities that make the payment of his salary a real economy measure. Youthful offenders, learning that a sleuth is now on their tracks are turning back more and more of the missing volumes. Laxness on the part of the library authorities, it is admitted, was partly responsible for the laxity on the part of borrowers. With moneyless offenders working out their fines at the literary sink, and books being relentlessly rounded up, these same borrowers should reflect some of the efficiency now manifest.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Reggie Child's Orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Organ recital.
7:45 "Dramas From Real Life."
7:50 Guardsmen; male quartet.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond," sketch.
8:30 "Mimi and Jerry."
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, The Goldman Band.
10:30 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:15 "Stars and Summer."
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC, Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Green Brothers Orchestra; Ruth Roy, comedienne.
5:30 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
5:45 NBC, Ray Hetherton, baritone.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 NBC, Essex Ensemble.
7:00 NBC, Regimentalists; chorus.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Robert Montgomery; Vera Allen; Mary Charles; Bernard de Pace.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloists; comedian; orchestra.
0:00 NBC, "Little Man What Now?" drama.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes"; sketch.
6:30 John Doherty, "The Singing Pianist."
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George.
7:00 CBS, Mildred Bailey, contralto.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, "Road Reporter."
7:45 Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 Brookline Summer Orchestral Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
9:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:15 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; Four Clubmen; Mark Warnow's orchestra.
9:45 CBS, "World's Fair Invitation"; chorus; Frank Westphal's orchestra.
10:00 Harold Stern's Orchestra.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Reports; announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS, Dance music from Chicago.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 "Timely Topics" talk series.
8:00 CBS, "Windy City Revue."
8:30 CBS, "The Watch Dog," drama.
9:00 Hughie Connor's Orcrestra.
9:15 Huston Ray's Orchestra.
9:45 Reports; announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Willard Robison"s Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Fred Rich's Orchestra; soloists.
10:45 CBS, Howard Barlow and the Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Studio program.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 New Yorker's Orchestra.
8:00 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War.
8:30 Studio program.
8:45 The Plectrum Players.
9:00 Wes Parker's Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WRSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio recital.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—The Yankee Players.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Bendix Aviation Profit

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Bendix Aviation Corporation reports net profit of $549,386 for the six months ended June 30, equal to 26 cents a share, contrasted with net loss of $82,126 in the like 1932 period.

Puritan Exhibition To Show How Folks Lived Back in 1630

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—How did the Puritan women keep in style? What were the methods used for teaching their children the three R's? For the answer to these and other questions regarding early Puritan life, the Pioneer Village here is putting on a lively show beginning July 30, which will furnish a realistic picture of the early New England scene.

Besides a Puritan fashion show, which sounds like a twentieth century addition, there will be an exhibition of candle making, and a program devoted to showing the home and school life of Puritan children. Lectures are to accompany the demonstration, which will be held weekly, featuring the human appeal in the efforts of the early settlers. Everything calculated to give a lifelike picture of Salem in Governor Endicott's time (1630) will be included.

The village which was built in 1930 as Salem's part in the Massachusetts Tercentenary, for the portrayal of the arrival of Governor Winthrop with the charter of Charles I, has been acclaimed by antiquarians as a true reproduction of the village to which Winthrop came in 1630.

Its three acres of grounds, its homes duplicating from documentary records the early housing of the pioneers, its blacksmith's forge, its apparatus for salt making and fish curing, its brick kiln and log-sawing equipment, its community soap kettle and the brook where community laundry was done, and the pillory and stocks in the village square, make it an ideal background for the program of domestic life planned to make the exhibit interesting. The present program is being arranged by the board of park commissioners with the coöperation of Salem citizens.

Events

Esplanade Concert, 8:30.

Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Overture to "Euryanthe" ..... Weber
Third Movement from Symphony No. 3 ..... Brahms
Overture, "Orpheus" ..... Offenbach
"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Berlioz
Song to the Evening Star from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
(Trombone Solo: Jacob Raichman)
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows" ..... Volistedt
March, "Franklin D. Roosevelt" ..... Woodin

Brookline Outdoor concert by People's Symphony Orchestra, Dean Road Playground, 8.

"The Festival at Bagdad," from "Schéhérazade" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Soprano Solo, "Ritorna Vincitor," from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Dorothy Robbins
"Les Préludes" ..... Lisst
Waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods" ..... Strauss
Quartette from "Rigoletto" ..... Verdi
Arthur Wilson Singers and Soloists
Gilda, Dorothy Robbins; Maddalena, Esther Carter; The Duke, Harry Delmore; Rigoletto, Ralph MacDonald.
Excerpts from "Of Thee I Sing" ..... Gershwin
"To a Wild Rose" ..... MacDowell
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Lisst

Harvard University: Dance, auspices Crimson Summer Supplement, roof of Crimson Building, Plympton Street, Cambridge, 8:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Musical supper, songs of the sea, 40 Beacon Street, 6 to 7:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Island of Doom," 1:00, 2:45, 4:35, 6:25, 8:15, 10:05 p. m.
Loew's State—"The Stranger's Return." 12:15, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Boston Common: Model yacht regatta, 18in. and 24in. models, Frog Pond, 10.

Children's Museum of Boston: Summer Insect Club meeting, 10. Lecture, "Eskimo Life in the Far North," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Island of Doom," 1:00, 2:45, 4:35, 6:25, 8:15, 10:05 p. m.
Loew's State—"Another Language."
For exhibits, see Monday's Monitor.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight; gentle shifting winds, mostly east and south.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday, followed by local thunder showers Friday afternoon and night; slightly warmer tonight.

All other New England states: Generally fair tonight and Friday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, becoming moderate southerly Friday; generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	64	70	Montreal	60	78
Bismarck	68	102	Nantucket	64	72
Boston	66	77	New Orleans	76	82
Buffalo	68	78	New York	68	76
Calgary	52	90	Norfolk, Va.	74	88
Charleston	84	88	North Platte	60	86
Chicago	70	78	Philadelphia	64	72
Cincinnati	66	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	90	112
Denver	64	90	Pittsburgh	66	70
Eastport, Me.	60	78	Portland, Me.	66	78
Hatteras	80	84	Raleigh	76	92
Honolulu, T.H.	76	...	St. Louis	68	70
7 p.m. July 26	...	80	Minneapolis	72	...
Helena, Mont.	68	88	Salt Lake City	74	96
Huron, S. D.	70	92	San Francisco	54	70
Jacksonville	86	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	82
Kansas City	66	86	Seattle	54	78
Key West	84	88	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles	70	92	Washington	64	72
Memphis	72	74	Dodge City	90	90
Miami, Fla.	82	88	Williston, N.D.	68	104

A—8 a. m. July 27.
B—Maximum July 26.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:19 p. m., Friday 3:27 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 9:39 p. m.

Single Tax Plan Proves Success In One Canadian City

New Westminster's Advances During Last 20 Years Are Reviewed

A city whose property values have increased $1,000,000 yearly since 1929, which boasts the largest percentage of individually owned, unmortgaged homes of any city in the United States or Canada, and which has not once experienced a land boom and its inevitable after slump—this is New Westminster, B. C., Can., successful exponent of the much debated single tax.

Surely this is a far cry from such remarks as "unsound financing" and "theoretic impracticability," which are generally applied to Henry George's economic tenets.

As the world endeavors to lift itself out of the economic mire by its metaphorical boostraps, Mr. John L. Monroe, director of the Henry George Lecture Association, now in Boston, points out some of the economic advances which the city has made during its 20 years of single taxedness.

During the past four years, besides increase in land values, building has gone ahead in an almost normal manner. And industrial activity, though retarded to some extent, has not suffered the reverses which have kept similar communities in precarious positions.

"Small wonder that general approval of the single tax is voiced by mill hand and public official alike," says Mr. Monroe, for the system "does not penalize the person or persons who improve the land." Quarter-acre residential lots convenient to the center of the city, to schools and parks, and with police and fire protection, can be purchased for $40 or $50, while the same sized lots in towns of one-tenth the population of New Westminster would sell for 10 times as much. Thus the citizens have found that money which would otherwise go into taxes can be used for lumber, paint, furniture, and other necessities.

Probably one of the greatest advantages which results from the elimination of land speculation is that the merchant and the manufacturer do not have to jump over the land shark to get into business.

Vacant land is held for the most part on the tax books until it is needed for homes and factories. Certain sections are reserved for municipal improvements and industrial expansion. Instead of obstructing the growth of residential and industrial districts, vacant lots are found mostly on the outskirts of the city.

Mr. Monroe states that this is one of the chief reasons why New Westminster's taxes go farther—because streets, sewers, sidewalks and fire engines do not have to pass 10 vacant lots to reach the one that is improved.

Spear & Co.

NEW YORK, July 27—Spear & Co. reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $304,153 after charges, compared with a net loss of $681,482 a year before, subject to adjustments at close of the year. In addition there has been charged to surplus $104,222 attributable to liquidation of mail order department. On June 30, 1933, $312,889 for additional bad debts applicable to prior years was charged to surplus account.

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A customer asked to see the manager. "Mr. B——," he said: "I have spent about fifty dollars in your store this week. I am very hard to fit, also very particular. I just wanted to say to you that if I had spent five hundred dollars with you, I could not have received greater attention and courtesy; and I am satisfied with my purchases." He was a new customer, and assures us that ours is
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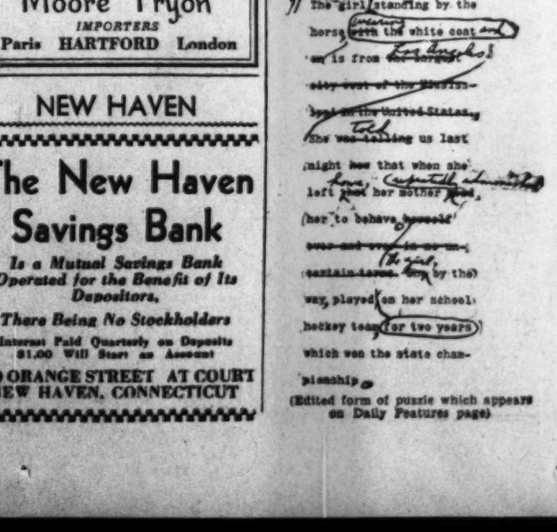
The Editor's Puzzle

124.



The girl standing by the horse with the white coat and [illegible] is from the largest city east of the Rockies [illegible] in the United States, who was telling us last night how that when she left [illegible] her mother said, [illegible] her to behave herself while [illegible] and [illegible] to be [illegible] certain times. [illegible] by the way, played on her school hockey team for two years which won the state championship.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

UPTOWN SHOPPING GUIDE
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The Home Forum

Lodging in Montefalco

WE HAD some difficulty in finding the hotel in Montefalco, not that the town was so large, but because the hotel was so small. As a matter of fact, we saw its little sign hanging out on a bracket, *Albergo Stella d'Italia*, as soon as we came through the city gate. But we had to wait five minutes or so, sitting on our suit cases, before anyone passed to tell us that a faded green door on a side street, opening directly onto a flight of uncarpeted stairs, was the "Star of Italy."

The hotel consisted, we found, of a dining room, one single room, one double room, and a pleasant middle-aged widow wearing a gold-set comb. Exactly what we needed. It was modest, indeed, but scrupulously clean; so, with injunctions about fresh sheets and a thorough sweeping, we established ourselves. The Padrona was worried about our dinner. Couldn't we stay over until tomorrow, when the butcher would come, and she could give us some delicious veal cutlet? But we thought vegetable soup would serve very well—fasting soup, they call it—and hurried on to see the frescoes which had brought us up here to the peak of Umbria.

* * *

For me, Italy continues always incredible. You come to a town which has only two buses a day, where there are only two beds in the hotel, and no butcher—and you find not only that the church is decorated by Benozzo Gozzoli, but that it was the home of nine saints! No wonder that the villagers carry themselves even now, poor and backward as they are, with a perplexing dignity and graciousness. They have the tradition, they have the frescoes; they are all, as it were, the poor relations of a splendid family.

At this late date, it is something of an adventure to see paintings by Benozzo Gozzoli which the elderly ladies of Florence do not talk about. Though the scholars know about them, and though one can hardly call them inaccessible in this day of automobiles, the frescoes at Montefalco have not yet claimed the pilgrimage of the amateurs. It is hard to understand why. For anyone who likes the Medici-Riccardi Chapel in Florence, for anyone who feels the childlike, matter-of-fact charm of Benozzo Gozzoli—above all, for those who have not yet appreciated the directness and relevance of his art—an excursion to Montefalco should be a great banquet. There in the choir of a great empty church one finds his fine early work, still fresh with the impulse of Fra Angelico. There one finds pictured stories of St. Francis that will rank with any, stories that are well worth the trip to a remote hilltop and a night in a rural hotel.

* * *

At last we stepped back through the church door, back from the realms of art to the Umbrian village. It was late afternoon by now, and a fresh breeze such as one could never have imagined in the valley towns drifted down the street. Feeling pleasantly at home, now that we had found our hotel and ordered our supper, we strolled around the wall, where the old men sat huddled together on the benches, whispering like the old men at the gates of Troy. Life seems ancient in these little towns; there is no uncertainty, no fret. It always has been so, and apparently always will be. Up from the fields the haymakers trooped in, laughing and hungry. We felt friendly with our new neighbors, and they, too, seemed glad to see us, calling out greetings as they passed. They left with us a hunger for the soil, a query whether anything else could ever be as satisfying as making hay.

From the gate the road wound out between daisies and chicory to a small monastery church on its own hilltop. Its romanesque cloister was heaped with drying hay, which to my bucolic mood looked infinitely more enticing than the scraps of painting within the chapel. So, while the others investigated, I dropped down on its springy softness, wishing vaguely that there had been no hotel after all, so that we might sleep here. It was the most delicious hay, scented and full of ghostly flowers. I took off my hat and put a daisy behind my ear, and, thinking happily that hay is international, leaned against a twisted pillar. Altogether, I was a frightful shock to the priest who emerged suddenly, a few minutes later, from the garden door.

We walked back through the twilight to where we could look down on all the valley leading to Rome, and pick out the cities, Foligno, Spoleto, Perugia, like so many twinkling constellations—like the reflection in deep water of the stars overhead. It was like being on the balcony of heaven. Montefalco did indeed seem nearer the firmament than other places; one began to understand its saints.

And then we stopped at the charming, immaculate little pharmacy, because I had lost my nose powder and was beginning to feel that I could not go shiny forever. It was cool and quiet. Rows of ancient white-glazed jars held the herbs and minerals, and on the counter stood a great glass bottle of striped peppermint drops. The little druggist, with his drooping white mustache, nodded politely. Yes, he knew what I meant. He had once had some *cipria*, but long ago—long ago. He shook his head and offered me a stick of clove. So we went out onto the high quiet street, the drawing room of the town, and sat there until the Padrona called across that dinner was ready.

* * *

It was a great meal. Simple—oh yes—but excellent. We had rich, tasty soup, we had dark bread and cheese. The alarmingly hard little apples and pears were turned into a triumphant applesauce, not, to be sure, without the Professore's making several trips to the kitchen to stir it and to allay the doubts of the Padrona. She had never so much as dreamed of cooking apples. One never knew what to expect of foreigners, she said. When we offered her some, she shook her head resolutely, too polite to show her real contempt. None of her ancestors had ever eaten cooked apples, and she was sure they would not be to her taste. But just try! we urged. It would not be necessary, she said.

Yes, they are provincial, these people—so provincial that they understand and speak little true Italian. Yet the great qualities of simplicity are surely theirs—a simplicity not merely ignorant, but humane. We may scoff at them, because they are willing to live in the houses where they were born, doing the same work and eating the same food as their grandfathers; but in the end they are right that life on an Umbrian hilltop may be as dignified and as worthy as anywhere else in the world. They are right, these Latins, in holding to the belief that to sacrifice the excellence of any part of human living, even cooking, is a kind of heresy. No wonder they are happy, with such a conviction of the intrinsic worth of experience.

When I turned out my light that night it was late—there was no music but the crickets in the garden, no light at all to be seen but the blazing stars. There above me the Milky Way led south—the Road to Rome, they call it here. Was it because the stars over this village were so unwontedly large and bright, so regal, one would say, that I had a vague feeling of honor in being permitted to sleep there? E. W.

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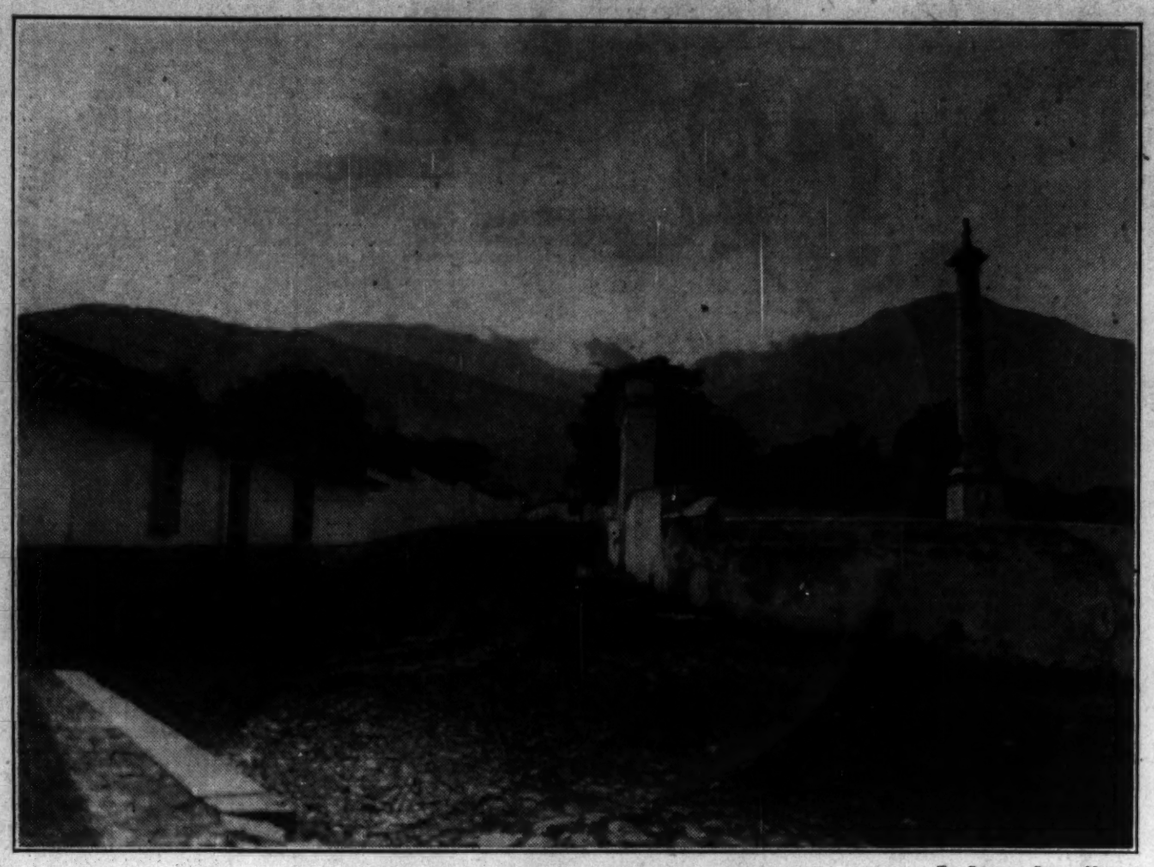

The Monument to Simon Bolivar, Liberator, at Mérida, Venezuela

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Faces in Japanese Art

Before I came to Japan I used to be puzzled by the absence of facial expression in certain Japanese pictures. I confess that the faces, although not even devoid of a certain weird charm, seemed to me impossible. Afterwards, during the first two years of Far Eastern experience—that period in which the stranger is apt to imagine that he is learning all about a people whom no Occidental can ever really understand, I could recognize the grace and truth of certain forms, and feel something of the intense charm of color in Japanese prints; but I had no perception of the deeper meaning of that art. Even the full significance of its color I did not know: much that was simply true I then thought outlandish. While conscious of the charm of many things, the reason of the charm I could not guess. I imagined the apparent conventionalism of the faces to indicate the arrested development of an otherwise marvelous art faculty. It never occurred to me that they might be conventional only in the sense of symbols which, once interpreted, would reveal more than ordinary Western drawing can express. But this was because I still remained under old barbaric influences—influences that blinded me to the meaning of Japanese drawing. And now, having at last learned a little, it is the Western art of illustration that appears to me conventional, undeveloped, semi-barbarous. The pictorial attractions of English weeklies and of American magazines now impress me as flat, coarse, and clumsy. My opinion on the subject, however, is limited to the ordinary class of Western illustration as compared with the ordinary class of Japanese prints.

Perhaps somebody will say that, even granting my assertion, the meaning of any true art should need no interpretation, and that the inferior character of Japanese work is proved by the admission that its meaning is not universally recognizable. Whoever makes such a criticism must imagine Western art to be everywhere equally intelligible. Some of it—the very best—probably is; and some of Japanese art also is. But I can assure the reader that the ordinary art of Western book illustration or magazine engraving is just as incomprehensible to Japanese as Japanese drawings are to Europeans who have never seen Japan. For a Japanese to understand our common engravings, he must have lived abroad. For an Occidental to perceive the truth, or the beauty, or the humor of Japanese drawings, he must know the life which these drawings reflect.

One of the critics at the meeting of the Japan Society found fault with the absence of facial expression in Japanese drawing as conventional. He compared Japanese art on this ground with the art of the old Egyptians, and held both inferior because restricted by convention. Yet surely the age which makes Laocöon a classic ought to recognize that Greek art itself was not free from conventions. It was an art which we can scarcely hope ever to equal; but it was more conventional than any existing form of art. . . . Somebody may respond that Greek conventions were conventions of beauty, while those of Japanese drawing have neither beauty nor meaning. But such a statement is possible only because Japanese art has not yet found its Winckelmann nor its Lessing, whereas Greek art, by the labor of generations of modern critics and teachers, has been made somewhat more comprehensible to us than it could have been to our barbarian forefathers. The Greek conventional face cannot be found in real life, no living head presenting so large a facial angle; but the Japanese face can be seen everywhere, when once the real value of its symbol in art is properly understood. The face of Greek art represents an impossible perfection, a superhuman evolution. The seemingly inexpressive face drawn by the Japanese artists represents the living, the actual, the every-day. The former is a dream; the latter is a common fact.—LAFCADIO HEARN, in "Gleanings in Buddah-Fields." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Holidays

The holiest of all holidays are those
Kept by ourselves in silence and apart;
The secret anniversaries of the heart,
When the full river of feeling overflows:—
The happy days unclouded to their close;
The sudden joys that out of darkness start
As flames from ashes; swift desires that dart
Like swallows singing down each wind that blows!
White as the gleam of a receding sail,
White as a cloud that floats and fades in air,
White as the whitest lily on a stream,
These tender memories are;—a fairy tale
Of some enchanted land we know not where,
But lovely as a landscape in a dream.

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, Poems.

FAR up amongst the Sierra Nevada, at the eastern entrance to the city of Mérida, Venezuela, and overlooking the valley of the Rio Chama, stands a monument to Simon Bolivar. It faces the lofty range of the Andes, and the peasants of the valley will point out to the traveler the spot where the great Venezuelan general once passed over the crags of the Cordillera, falling upon his enemy and defeating him.

Mérida, the garden of Venezuela, with a climate of perpetual spring, is situated in the eastern range of the Andes, which has the loftiest mountains of Venezuela with five peaks above the limit of perpetual snow. It is about sixty miles south of Lake Maracaibo, on a plateau five thousand five hundred feet above sea level and about one hundred miles from the Colombian border. It has a cathedral and is the seat of one of the two universities of the Republic. The city was founded in 1558.

As the traveler strolls about the city, he sees through half-open doorways charming patios inlaid with mosaics, adorned with fragrant flowers, having fountains in their midst. Here and there a palm tree rears its head above a red cornice. To the northeast of the green plain that girdles the Cordillera de Mérida, the gigantic mass of the Picha Concha frowns over the road which winds up long defiles to the glens and Lake of Maracaibo.

This monument is called the "Columna Bolivar" and was erected in 1842. In its beginning, the column was crowned with a bust of the Liberator made of baked clay. Years afterward another was made of the same material, but more perfect. On January 1, 1901, the President of the State of Mérida, General Esteban Chalband Cardona, changed the bust of clay to one of bronze. For the position of the bust in bronze General Chalband Cardona reconstructed part of the circle of rubble-work, and the column acquired an artistic appearance.

The hold which the memory of Bolivar has upon the minds of the people and the way in which he has become, so to speak, a symbol of liberty, has better witnesses than grave documents. Modern Venezuelans do not forget how their ancestors, committed to what seemed an all but hopeless strife, clung faithfully together; till on the field of Carabobo, the banner of Castile went down before the standard of Bolivar. The town of Mérida was the first to acclaim Simon Bolivar with the title of Liberator, as it was the first to erect a monument in his honor.

A Vessel Under Sail

There are few things so pretty to my eye as a fleet of twelve-meter racing yachts, for example, moving gently through such a packed roadstead as that at Cowes, and sidling in and out of the well-nigh solid jam of vessels off the entrance to the Medina River; and in the heart of this confusion to bring up and make fast, without shouting and yelling or any fuss, as unconcernedly as if in some solitary, wide bay. This is seamanship as well as showmanship, a sight to delight the eye and warm the heart. . . .

The conning and management of a vessel under sail is a fine brave thing, tightening the muscles, bracing the nerves, clearing the eye, expanding the chest! And the ravening zest there is in the working of a boat under canvas is the compensation of the amateur who does not wish, or cannot afford, to install a motor; and he knows it. Observe him getting under way, to float noiselessly out through the busy anchorage, with a nonchalance—three-parts feigned!—amidst the critical regard of an audience covertly watching from every other vessel in the harbour. Bon voyage, sailorman!

Past my window early this afternoon there drifted a Thames barge, becalmed, and with the tide against her. The tide had then four hours to run. By this time she will have been carried willy-nilly down to the Needles unless a breeze has found her, or she anchors. Six hours gone, and all that lost ground to be won back. Why, a motor-barge would have made the port and by now have half-discharged her cargo! Efficiency!

But must we lose our sailing barges of the Thames who, with our yachts, are the inheritors of the tradition of mast-and-sail; and with them, their hands, about the only sailors left to us? And if they go we shall also lose a great beauty, for what the gondolas are to the Venetian scene, as much are the buxom, russet barges to our own more somber-tinted waters and wharves.

Still, individual Thames barges are surprisingly long-lived—fifty years is a common age, and a hundred not unheard-of—and it may be that the type possesses a vitality to correspond. One has heard that the type has undergone scarcely the slightest variation for over a century; and it appears indeed that like other craft indigenous to certain waters, the dhow, for example, and the felucca, the Thames barge is still similar in essentials to the first of its kind. . . .

The Thames barges are the constant companions of our cruising yachts; there is always a dark brown topsail on an English sea horizon, and you can count on the company of one or more of them at every coastwise port, sails brailed in, riding like swans asleep.—JOHN SCOTT HUGHES, in "Little Ships." (London: Country Life, Ltd.; New York: Dutton.)

"Un pozzo d'acqua"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

UNO dei problemi urgenti dinanzi all'umanità oggigiorno è quello di ottenere una provvista sufficiente, e questo bisogno, sentito così universalmente, sembra sia divenuto più o meno un ingrediente nel pensiero degli uomini; poichè anche se quello che ci occorre è provveduto, non possiamo chiudere gli occhi alle privazioni che sembrano essere la sorte di molti intorno a noi. L'organizzazione ordinariamente usata per la filantropia sembra del tutto insufficiente per far fronte alle grandi richieste dell'ora presente, onde risulta che gli uomini stanno cercando diligentemente una nuova soluzione di questo problema.

Per mezzo del suo insegnamento sulla natura di Dio, la Scienza Cristiana dà una risposta netta alla questione. Con voce per nulla incerta essa dichiara che Dio è il Padre-Madre, l'una causa intelligente di tutto ciò che esiste, e che nell'infinità del Suo amore si trova tutto ciò che occorre ad ognuno dei Suoi figliuoli. Dichiara che Dio è Mente, e che nella Mente infinita vi è provvigione per ogni idea. È inconcepibile che Dio, la Vita, l'Anima, di tutto ciò che esiste, possa trattenere qualsiasi cosa necessaria per il benessere della Sua creazione. A pagina 2 di "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", il trattato della Scienza Cristiana, Mary Baker Eddy scrive: "Faremo appello per maggior quantità presso la fonte aperta, che riversa di più che noi accettiamo?" La Scienza Cristiana ci induce ad esaminare più da vicino il nostro pensiero, per poterlo correggere e per ottenere così la liberazione dalle nostre difficoltà. E nel far questo troviamo che ciò che occorre non è che Dio dia di più, ma che l'individuo sia ricettivo per ciò che è già ora in corso di riversamento in abbondanza.

Forse una delle ragioni per le quali questo sembra difficile è che possibilmente cerchiamo di moltiplicare gli oggetti materiali, invece di aprire il nostro pensiero alle idee spirituali. Dio è Spirito, ed i Suoi doni sono idee spirituali; e col ricevere questi doni nella consapevolezza e col renderci conto dell'abbondanza del bene, questa retta conoscenza si fa esterna in tutto ciò che sembra necessario per supplire ai bisogni umani. È indispensabile, adunque, di ottenere una percezione delle idee spirituali e di accettarle quali l'unica sostanza reale.

La storia di Agar nel deserto, raccontata nel ventunesimo capitolo della Genesi, offre un'illustrazione di questo. Leggiamo là che Abramo aveva mandato via Agar, la serva, con il suo figliuolo Ismaele, e che, dopo aver errato nel deserto fino a che la sua provvista d'acqua non fu esaurita, essa nella sua disperazione gittò il fanciullo sotto un arboscello e si pose a sedere lungi da lui piangendo. Il racconto presenta un quadro commovente, poichè quando viene raggiunta questa conclusione esso continua: "E Iddio le aperse gli occhi, ed ella vide un pozzo d'acqua". Ora buona parte dell'importanza del racconto consiste nel fatto che Agar non aveva visto il pozzo. Occhi accecati da paura e miseria, gelosia e risentimento, non percepiscono prontamente il bene presente. Quando essa alzò gli occhi, peraltro, la sua visione divenne più chiara, e ciò che sembrava essere una necessità immediata fu visto essere nell'immediata vicinanza. Questo ci può aiutare ad ottenere una certa visione di ciò che Cristo Gesù mostrò alla donna al pozzo in Samaria quando le parlò della "fonte d'acqua sagliente in vita eterna". Non reca forse questo la sicurezza confortante che anche coloro che sono considerati peccatori possono ottenere la percezione delle acque sanatrici della verità spirituale e trovare così il loro vero, immacolato essere nello Spirito?

È bene di fare spesso il bilancio del nostro pensiero, per renderci conto della sua natura. Accettiamo forse i dubbi ed i timori, il pensiero risentito, miserabile, confuso che costituisce la mente mortale? La cosiddetta mente non può mai vedere il bene, poichè essa non è di Dio e non può riconoscere ciò che emana da Lui. Le sue suggestioni sono sempre fondate sul male o sulla scarsità; ma non abbiamo bisogno di accettarle. Siamo liberi di volgerci via da esse; e nel fare così e coll'ascoltare soltanto la voce della Verità, la nostra percezione del bene diviene più chiara, il nostro senso della totalità di Dio più forte, e raggiungiamo un concetto più ricco dell'Amore che abbraccia tutto, che dona imparzialmente e senza parsimonia.

Il fatto fondamentale dell'infinità del bene deve essere sempre presente nel pensiero. Ci occorre coraggio, devozione e, sopratutto, pazienza, per rimpiazzare continuamente le suggestioni di scarsità materiale colla verità della provvigione dell'Amore e per aggrapparci fermamente a questo fatto spirituale di fronte a tutta l'evidenza contraria. Ma, come Gesù rese grazie alla tomba di Lazzaro prima che apparisse il segno materiale della guarigione, così dobbiamo ringraziare Dio perchè, ad onta di ciò che sembra essere intorno a noi, abbiamo percepito la verità sanatrice che è un pozzo d'acqua in mezzo ad una terra sterile ed asciutta.

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Babbacombe Bay

Leagues cannot still the boom
Of surf at Babbacombe;
Nor can the russet cliffs
Fade from my sight. Sea whiffs
Are tangled every hour
With rose-dawn tints that flower;
Whether I walk on Devon Downs,
Or stand in crowded inland towns.

GERTRUDE S. MCCALMONT.

"A well of water"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the pressing problems before humanity today is that of obtaining a sufficiency of supply, and this need, so universally felt, seems to have become more or less ingrained in the thinking of men; for even if one's own requirements are provided for he cannot shut his eyes to the privations which seem to be the lot of many of those around him. The machinery ordinarily employed in social service seems totally inadequate to meet the great demands of the moment, with the result that men are searching diligently for a new solution to this problem.

Through its teaching regarding the nature of God, Christian Science gives a definite answer to the question. With no uncertain voice it declares that God is the Father-Mother, the one intelligent cause of all that exists, and that in the infinitude of His love is to be found all that is needed for each one of His children. It states that God is Mind, and that in infinite Mind there is abundant provision for every idea. It is inconceivable that God, the Life, the Soul, of all that exists, could withhold anything necessary for the well-being of His creation. One page 2 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Shall we plead for more at the open fount, which is pouring forth more than we accept?" Christian Science leads us to look more closely into our own thinking, in order that we may correct it and thus obtain release from our difficulties. And in doing so we find that what is needed is not that God should give more, but that the individual should be receptive to what is already being poured out in abundance.

Perhaps one of the reasons this seems difficult is that we may be trying to multiply material objects, instead of opening our thought to spiritual ideas. God is Spirit, and His gifts are spiritual ideas; and as we receive these gifts in consciousness and realize the abundance of good, this right knowing becomes externalized in whatever seems necessary to supply the human need. It is requisite, then, to gain a perception of spiritual ideas and honestly accept them as the only real substance.

The story of Hagar in the wilderness, recorded in the twenty-first chapter of Genesis, affords an illustration of this. There we read that Abraham had sent away Hagar, the bondmaid, with her child Ishmael, and that, after wandering in the wilderness until her supply of water was exhausted, she finally in despair laid the lad under some bushes and sat a good way off weeping. The narrative presents an appealing picture, for as this climax is reached it continues, "And God opened her eyes, and she saw a well of water." Now much of the significance of the story lies in the fact that Hagar had not seen the well. Eyes blinded with fear and misery, jealousy and resentment, do not readily perceive the present good. When she looked up, however, her vision became clearer, and that which appeared to be an immediate necessity was seen to be just at hand. This may help us to gain some vision of what Christ Jesus showed the woman at the well in Samaria, when he told her of the "well of water springing up into everlasting life." Does not this bring the comforting assurance that even those who have been accounted sinners may gain the perception of the healing waters of spiritual truth, and thereby find their true, unsullied being in Spirit?

It is well to take frequent stock of our thinking, that we may be aware of its nature. Are we accepting the doubts and fears, the resentful, miserable, confused thinking which constitutes mortal mind? This so-called mind can never see good, for it is not of God, and cannot recognize that which emanates from Him. Its suggestions are always based on evil or lack; but we do not have to accept them. We are free to turn from them; and as we do so and listen only for the voice of Truth, our perception of good becomes clearer, our sense of God's allness stronger, and we attain a richer concept of all-embracing Love, which gives impartially and unstintingly.

The basic fact of the infinitude of good must be kept constantly in thought. We need courage, devotion, and, above all, patience, continually to replace suggestions of material lack with the truth of Love's provision, and to hold steadfastly to this spiritual fact in the face of all evidence to the contrary. But, as Jesus gave thanks at the grave of Lazarus before the material sign of healing appeared, so we should thank God that, no matter what seems to be around us, we have perceived the healing truth which is as a well of water in the midst of a barren and thirsty land.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

The Farmer

When the fresh spring in all her state is crown'd,
And high luxuriant grass o'erspreads the ground,
The lab'rer with the bending scythe is seen,
Shaving the surface of the waving green,
Of all her native pride disrobes the land,
And meads lays waste before his sweeping hand:
While with the mounting sun the meadow glows,
The fading herbage round he loosely throws;
But if some sign portend a lasting show'r,
Th' experienc'd swain foresees the coming hour,
His sun-burnt hands the scatt'ring fork forsake,
And ruddy damsels ply the saving rake;
In rising hills the fragrant harvest grows,
And spreads along the field in equal rows.

—JOHN GAY, Poetical Works.

Cottage of England

The principal thing worthy of observation in the lowland cottage of England is its finished neatness. The thatch is firmly pegged down, and mathematically levelled at the edges; and, though the martin is permitted to attach its humble domicile, in undisputed security, to the eaves, he may be considered as enhancing the effect of the cottage, by increasing its usefulness and making it contribute to the comfort of more beings than one. The whitewash is stainless, and its rough surface catches a side light as brightly as a front one: the luxuriant rose is trained gracefully over the window; and the gleaming lattice, divided not into heavy squares, but into small pointed diamonds, is thrown half open, as is just discovered by its glance among the green leaves of the sweet briar, to admit the breeze, that as it passes over the flowers, becomes full of their fragrance. The light wooden porch breaks the flat of the cottage face by its projection; and a branch or two of wandering honeysuckle spread over the low hatch. A few square feet of garden and a latched wicket, persuading the weary and dusty pedestrian, with excessive eloquence, to lean upon it for an instant and request a drink of water or milk, complete a picture, which, if it be far enough from London to be unspoiled by town sophistications, is a very perfect thing in its way.—From "The Poetry of Architecture," by JOHN RUSKIN.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Leading Stocks Finish the Day With Firm Tone

Late Selling Flurry, But Offerings Are Well Absorbed

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Late softness of gold mining issues failed to materially unsettle a fairly firm stock market today, and leading equities finished in a steady to firm position.

There was a selling flurry in the last hour, but offerings were readily absorbed, and most of the leaders rallied.

The abbreviated session was generally quiet—2,700,000 shares.

The mining stocks turned heavy on news from Washington that the Attorney General's office had ruled that gold ore that had been through a smelting process could not be shipped out of the United States. Steel issues, as a whole, displayed strength, as did some of the rails and specialties.

Grains, in the restricted Chicago market, were up from 2 to 5 cents a bushel and were firm at Winnipeg. Cotton was barely steady. The dollar rallied about 10 cents against the pound sterling, especially rail-way maturities, were strong.

Some Good Gains

Bethlehem led the upturn in the steel division with a gain of 6¼ points, while U. S. Steel, National and Republic were upu around 2 each. Advances of 1 to around 2 were, recorded by N. Y. Central Case, Deere, American Rolling Mills, Union Pacific, American Can. U. S. Industrial Alcohol Western Union, Erie and Santa Fe.

Homestake-Mining dropped 17 points, U. S. Smelting was off 6, while Alaska Juneau, Dome Mines and McIntyre Porcupine, after a last-minute rally, showed losses of fractions to around 2 points.

Europe a Buyer

There were some reports that Europe had again stepped in as a buyer of stocks in this market after having unloaded large quantities of securities last week. The rallying dollar, it was deduced by various observers, may have influenced traders abroad to reinstate their commitments on the theory that the longer they delayed the more it would cost them in exchange depreciation.

Bearish operations for the continuation of the "secondary reaction," which were quite voluminous at the beginning of this week, were said to have dwindled considerably with many "short" traders apparently disposed to adopt a neutral attitude for the moment in order to gauge the character of renewed public participation.

While margin requirements are still relatively stiff, a number of brokers, during the last day or so, are reported to have shaded their requirements in view of the calming down of the recent speculative hysteria.

Rail Bonds Strong

Big earning gains in June and cheerful carloading figures supplied a background for further active trading in secondary rail bonds today. Other parts of the market were comparatively quiet.

Interest in the transportation group centered upon issues which have responded most readily to the bullish influences over the last few weeks. There appeared to be a fair number of buyers for loans of the Southern Railway, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania and New York Central and others.

A few industrial and utility loans pushed up a point or so although neither group had a uniform trend. Youngstown Sheet & Tube, strong in recent sessions, backed off a point or so under light selling. International Telephone and Postal Telegraph issues were fractionally improved. North American 5s yielded more of yesterday's gain on a very small turnover.

Railway Earnings

Great Northern

	1933	1932
June gross	$5,498,816	$4,156,733
Net oper inc	1,601,504	* 695,729
6 mos gross	24,731,848	24,495,387
Net oper inc	1,456,518	*3,082,979

Wheeling & Lake Erie

	1933	1932
June gross	$1,007,078	$585,480
Net oper inc	214,787	*17,949
6 mos gross	4,489,616	3,492,348
Net oper inc	541,929	*56,878

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western

	1933	1932
June gross	$3,958,314	$3,496,121
Net oper inc	672,712	561,053
6 mos gross	26,502,698	23,957,372
Net oper inc	867,517	1,937,671

Central Railroad of New Jersey

	1933	1932
June gross	$2,306,648	$2,198,477
Net oper inc	186,499	41,956
6 mos gross	12,930,100	15,456,335
Net oper inc	1,346,511	1,528,288

St. Louis Southwestern System

	1933	1932
June gross	$1,077,167	$1,128,059
Surp aft chgs	310,470	*16,856
6 mos gross	6,196,220	*289,448
Net oper inc	684,259	6,503,736
Def aft chgs	1,004,867	17,395
		1,518,588

St. Paul

	1933	1932
June gross	$8,456,905	$6,495,859
Net oper inc	1,240,024	*1,468,432
6 mos gross	39,491,189	40,934,330
Net oper inc	3,926,578	*2,927,232

Pennsylvania Railroad

	1933	1932
June gross	$29,684,542	$26,389,392
Net oper inc	7,444,758	3,982,301
6 mos gross	148,271,228	173,794,007
Net oper inc	24,065,977	24,642,651

New York Central

	1933	1932
June gross	$35,025,100	$33,031,507
Net op inc	3,384,965	192,082
6 mos gross	136,871,662	153,151,839
Net op inc	12,493,512	7,485,306

Chicago & North Western

	1933	1932
June gross	$7,046,716	$5,853,137
Net oper inc	1,066,955	*173,234
6 mos gross	32,650,340	36,051,957
Net oper def	442,564	960,169

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie

	1933	1932
June gross	$1,480,397	$897,754
Net op inc	438,917	56,123
6 mos gross	6,097,911	6,276,147
Net op inc	1,009,389	717,145

Rutland Railroad

	1933	1932
June gross	$305,393	$319,231
Net oper inc	43,048	29,166
6 mos gross	1,609,161	1,968,831
Net oper inc	82,956	159,890

*Deficit.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last July 27	Last July 26
71	39	Adams Exp pf	10	60	60	60	
13¾	3	Adams Express	3500	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
21⅝	8	Adams Millis	300	18¾	17	18¾	17
13½	5½	Addressograph	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	
9¾	7½	Advance Rumely	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
11⅝	7½	Affiliated Prod	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
163¾	47½	Air Reduction	7100	89¾	87	89¾	87¾
31	11½	Alaska-Juneau	53700	29¼	26	27	26¾
8¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	34000	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
21⅝	1	Allegh pf ww xtrs	400	14	12¾	13¾	13¼
20	1¼	Allegh pf ww xtrs	200	14	12¾	13¾	13¼
21	1¼	Allegh pf xw	100	14	12¾	13¾	13¼
26	5	Allegh pf ww XL	300	14	12¾	14	
135	70¾	Alleghany Steel	50	13¾	13	13	13
123½	115	Allied Chem	3200	118½	114½	117½	117½
29¾	9	Allied Chem pf	200	122	122	122	121¼
9¾	¾	Allis Chalmers	3000	18¾	18	18	18
40	5	Amal Leather	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
41¾	15½	Amal Leather pf	100	39	31	37	37
35	7	Amerada	500	34½	33½	34¼	32½
20¼	6	Am Ag Ch Del	600	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
18¾	7	Am Bank Note	1800	22	20¾	21¾	20¾
58	38	Am Beet Sugar	3300	12¾	11¾	11¾	12
43½	9½	Am Brake Sup pf	110	48	45½	45½	45½
97⅛	49½	Am Brake S&F	500	22½	22	22½	41¼
134	112	Am Can	3000	89¾	84½	87	22
130¾	81¾	Am Can pf	100	131¾	131	131	131
80¾	10	Am Car & Fdry	2500	38¾	37	38	37
89½	13	Am Car & F pf	100	44½	44½	44½	
19¾	3¾	Am Com Alcohol	15800	46¾	44¾	44¾	43¾
44½	7¾	Am Cyan Pow pf	8000	13¾	13	13	
35¼	4¾	Am & For Pow pf	200	27½	26¾	26¾	
31½	4¾	Am & For Pow 3pf	500	17¾	17	17	17
16	3½	Am Hawaiian	1400	18½	18	18	17¾
83½	13½	Am Hide & L	1000	11	10½	10½	15½
17½	3¾	Am Hide & L pf	400	40¾	40¾	40¾	10¾
18¾	4¼	Am Ice	2700	11¾	11¼	11¼	40¾
3¼	1	Am International	2400	16	9¾	9¾	11¼
39½	5¾	Am La France	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	9¾
63	17¾	Am Locomotive	900	27½	26	27¼	1¾
81¼	36	Am Loco pf	100	47	47	47	26¼
32⅝	3½	Am Mach & M et	300	3½	3½	3½	
19½	4	Am Metal	16800	13¼	12¼	13¼	3¼
41¾	9¾	Am Power & Lt	6400	14½	13¾	14	17¼
36	9	Am P&L 6% pf	200	33½	33½	33½	13¾
19	4¾	Am P&L 5½ pf	200	27½	26¾	27¼	14
31⅝	8¾	Am Radiator	7100	15¾	15	15¾	27
7¾	1⅞	Am Rolling Mill	19000	22¾	19½	22¾	15¼
4⅝	1⅛	Am Seating	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	
38¾	11½	Am Ship & Com	1600	3¾	3¾	3¾	4¾
42½	18¾	Am Shipbuilding	200	32½	29	29	3¾
85	31	Am Smelt & Ref	13000	37¼	34½	35¾	29
73	30½	Am Smelt & R pf	100	77¼	77¼	77¼	36¼
21	4¾	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	66	66	66	
47¾	30	Am Steel Fdries	1400	21¼	20¼	20¾	20
74	21½	Am Stores	2	42¾	42	42	42½
112¼	80	Am Sug Ref pf	1100	62¾	61	61	62½
134¾	86½	Am Sug Ref pf	100	110	110	110	110
37⅝	10	Am Tel & Tel	9000	125⅝	124	125	124⅝
43¼	10⅞	Am Type F pf	20	29	29	29	30
25¾	9¼	Am Wat W & E	10000	31½	29½	29¾	29¾
17	3½	Am WW&E ct	2900	27¼	25¼	25¾	25¾
61⅞	22¾	Am Woolen	3600	13	12	12¼	12¾
4⅛	⅜	Am Woolen pf	1100	49½	47	47	47½
10⅞	2¼	Am Writ Pap ct	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
22⅝	5	Am Zinc Lead&S	1000	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
39¼	8½	Anaconda Cop	31000	18¾	17½	18¾	8¾
90	62½	Anchor Cap	1500	26½	24½	26	24¼
29¼	6½	Anchor Cap pf	40	85	85	85	85
90	41	Archer Daniels	400	28	26½	28	26
7¾	1½	Armour Del pf	300	84½	84½	84½	84½
5	¾	Armour Ill A	4500	6¾	6¾	6	6¾
93	7	Armour Ill B	3800	3½	3½	3½	3½
7	1½	Armour Ill pf	2600	71¼	66	69	67¾
5¼	¾	Arnold Constable	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	3½	Asso Apparel Ind	200	3¼	3	3	
35½	6¾	Asso Dry Goods	400	3¼	3	3	
80¾	34¾	Asso Oil	20	33¾	14½	14½	14
79¾	50	Atchison T&SF	2900	63¾	33½	33½	
59	16½	Atchison pf	200	70	69½	69½	68½
31⅞	12¾	Atl Coast Line	1500	47	45¾	45¾	45
39¼	9	Atl Refining	2800	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
10½	1½	Atlas Powder	700	28¼	28¼	28¼	27
84¼	31¼	Atlas Tack	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
34	13	Auburn Auto	3500	59	56	57	84¼
16⅜	5½	Austin Nichols A	80	37	35½	37	
		Aviation Corp Del	14900	11¼	10⅜	10⅞	10⅞

—B—

17⅜	3½	Baldwin Loco	8200	13½	12¼	13	12¼
60	9½	Baldwin Loco pf	500	43	42	43	43
37⅞	8¼	Balt & Ohio	12100	30¼	29	29¾	29
39¼	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	32	29¾	30	29¾
40	20	Bangor & Aroos	300	35	35	35	9
27	3	Barnsdall A	2800	9	8¾	9	9
12½	3½	Beatrice Cream	700	20	19½	19½	20
21¼	6½	Belding Hem	600	9¼	9	9	9
31½	9	Bendix Aviation	5500	16⅞	16	16	16
49¼	10½	Bethlehem Steel	400	27¼	26	26	26½
82	25¼	Bethlehem Steel	12000	44½	38½	43¼	38
19¼	3½	Beth Steel pf	1200	70	68	70	65¼
54½	9¼	Blaw Knox	1300	16¼	15¼	15¼	15⅝
37⅜	18	Bohn Alum & Br	2000	41½	39	40¼	30
21⅝	5½	Borden	1400	33¼	32⅜	33¼	33¼
14⅝	2⅝	Borg Warner	2400	16½	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
41¼	21¾	Briggs Mfg	7800	10⅞	10½	10¾	10¼
93½	64	Brooklyn Man T	3700	32⅜	32½	33⅜	32½
88½	63½	Brooklyn M T pf	100	82½	82½	82	
53⅞	28¼	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	83	82¾	82¾	83
18½	1¾	Brown Shoe	100	47	47	47	
4¼	½	Brunswick Bake	500	12	11¼	11¼	11
12⅜	2	Bruns Terminal	1500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
19⅝	2¾	Bucyrus Erie	700	9½	8¾	8¾	8¾
9	⅞	Bucyrus E cv pf	2700	12⅝	11⅝	12¼	12⅛
38	2	Budd Mfg	3000	7¼	6¾	7	7
5¾	1	Budd Mfg pf	70	34⅝	31	33¾	33½
13¼	2½	Budd Wheel	2000	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
5	⅞	Bullard	300	9¾	9	9¼	8¾
20⅞	6½	Bulova Watch	100	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
1	.40	Burroughs Add	4100	11½	10¾	11	10¾
23½	1	Bush Terminal	100	4½	4½	4½	15½
7½	1½	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	18	18	18	4½
43¾	8½	Butterick	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	
		Byers	5100	33¾	31	32¾	31½

—C—

34¾	7¾	Calif Packing	600	28	27½	27½	
2¼	¼	Callahan Z & L	600	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	28
16¼	2	Campbell Wy&C	300	10½	9½	9½	1⅝
9¾	2	Calumet & Hecla	6200	7¼	6½	6¾	9½
20⅞	7½	Canada Dry	5300	31¼	28	30	7¼
103½	14	Canadian Pacific	6400	18¾	16¾	18¾	29¾
30½	2¼	Cannon Mills	300	29½	29	29	17
86¼	41	Case Thresh	14500	75	69½	72	28½
29¾	5½	Case Thresh pf	10	78	78	78	69¾
4¾	⅞	Caterpillar Trac	1500	22¾	21½	21½	21½
58¾	4½	Celotex vtc	1100	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¾
12⅝	1½	Celanese Corp	42500	41⅜	36	40¾	39½
41	14	Celotex Co pf	10	10	10	10	9½
11⅜	2	Central Aguirre	100	33½	32¾	33¾	34¼
42⅞	5⅞	Century Ribbon	400	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
7⅜	1	Cerro de Pasco	23700	34¾	31	33¾	33½
20⅞	1½	Certain-Teed	600	5½	4¾	5	
52½	14½	Checker Cab Mfg	200	12	11½	12	11
48	24¾	Chesapeake Corp	1900	44¾	42¾	42¾	41½
8½	⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	7400	44¼	43	43	42½
7⅜	1⅜	Chi & Ot West	100	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	5¾
14⅞	2½	Chi & Ot W pf	800	5½	5½	5½	5½
11⅜	1	Chi Mil & St P	1200	13½	12	12	12
18¼	1½	Chi Mil & St P pf	6200	10¾	9¾	10¼	10½
16	1¼	Chi & N'western	27100	17½	15¾	16½	10¼
34¾	2	Chi & N'west pf	5700	12⅜	11½	11½	16¼
12⅜	2½	Chi Pneu Tool	400	24½	23	24½	11¾
25¼	5½	Chi Pneu T pf	1000	10½	10¼	10½	22½
12	2	Chi SPM&O pf	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	10⅜
10½	2	Chi Rock Isl & P	190	10½	10½	10½	18¾
19½	2½	Chi RI&P 6%	1100	7¼	6¾	6¾	10½
34	5	Chi RI¾P 7%	200	10	10	10	6¾
10½	2	Chickasha Cot O	700	13	12	13	10
39⅜	7¾	Childs Company	400	25¾	24	24¼	24½
28	7½	Chrysler	84500	34¾	32¾	34¼	33¾
72	45	City Ice & Fuel	300	21½	20½	21	20¼
3⅝	6½	City Ice & F pf	110	72	71¾	71¾	69
2½	¼	City Stores	1200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
41½	10	City Stores vtc	800	14¼	13	13¾	13¾
22⅝	7	Cluett Peabody	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
21	3	Colgate-Palm-P	900	32	31	31	30
17⅜	3½	Collins & Aikman	2100	17¾	16¼	16½	16¾
51	15¼	Colo Fuel & Ir	3400	15¾	15	15¾	15¼
42⅜	12⅜	Colo & Southern	500	24¾	24	24¾	24¼
28⅛	12	Colo & So 1pf	20	39	38	38	36
24½	6⅝	Columbia Gas	14700	21¾	20¼	21¼	21¼
71½	23½	Columbia Pic vtc	200	30¾	29¾	30¼	29¾
15½	4	Columbian Carb	1400	20¾	20¼	20¾	19½
36⅜	16	Comm Credit	800	12½	11½	11¾	11½
43½	18	Comm Cred A	600	35	33	35	
97⅞	84	Comm Inv Tr	3108	34½	33¼	34½	33
57¼	9	Comm I Tr cv pf	400	91½	90	90	91
8½	1¾	Comm Solvents	1024600	34	31¼	32½	33¾
60¼	21	Commwlth & So	29600	4¾	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
27⅝	7⅜	Commwlth & 6 pf	300	48	47½	47½	49¼
55¼	13¾	Congoleum Nairn	4200	21½	20½	21¼	20¾
14¾	5¾	Consol Film Ind	400	4¾	4	4	
64⅛	40	Consol Film I pf	1200	9½	9	9	8¾
99	83	Consol Gas	7500	54⅞	53¼	54	53⅝
15¾	5	Consol Laundries	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
18¼	2	Consol Oil	15400	11¾	10¾	11¼	14
10½	1½	Consol Rys Cu pf	400	6½	6½	6½	11¼
3¼	¼	Consol Textile	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	6½
4½	¼	Cont Baking A	1700	12¾	11¾	12¼	2¼
3½	⅛	Container A	700	7	7	7	11¾
64	36	Container B	500	3	2¾	2¾	7
65¾	35¼	Cont Baking B	800	2½	2¼	2¼	2¾
17½	3½	Cont Baking pf	200	13	12	12¼	2¼
36½	10½	Cont Can	100	60¾	60¾	60¾	12¼
1	1	Cont Dia Fibre	900	61¾	60½	61	60¾
35¼	4	Cont Insurance	300	12	12	12	59½
7	1	Cont Motors	200	30	29	29	12
20⅞	4¾	Cont Oil	3100	2¾	2½	2½	29
16	3¾	Corn Products	7300	15¼	14¾	15	2½
39½	23	Coty	2100	80	78¼	78¼	15
65	14¼	Cream of Wheat	300	51¾	51¾	51¾	78¼
8½	1	Crown Cork & S	2000	31	29¾	30¾	51¾
37½	9	Crown Zellerback	2500	47¼	43¾	44¾	30¾
60¾	16	Crucible Steel	6000	6¼	6	6	44¼
4⅜	½	Crucible Steel pf	700	30¾	29	30¾	6
11½	1½	Cuba Co	100	52	52	52	
50½	20¾	Cuban Am Sug	500	2½	2½	2½	52
32¼	6½	Cudahy Packing	1400	8	7¼	7¼	2½
66	30	Curtis Publishg	700	52	50	51¼	7¼
4¾	1½	Curtis Pub pf	1300	20¼	18¾	20	49
8	2	Curtiss-Wright	2000	5½	5¼	5½	18¾
		Curtiss-Wright A	4100	3¾	3¼	3¾	5½
			700	5¼	5¼	5¼	3¼

—D—

8¾	1¾	Davega St	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	5¼
18⅝	6½	Deere & Co pf	400	15	14¾	14¾	6¾
93¾	27½	Deere & Co	10400	33¾	31½	33	14¾
46	17¾	Del & Hudson	1100	75¾	74	74	32½
31	10	Del Lack & W	12400	33¾	31½	32½	74
19¾	2	Denver R G pf	300	15	15	15	32
29½	7¾	Devoe & Ray A	500	32½	30½	30¾	15
31	24¾	Devoe & Ray A pf	20	91	91	91	30¾
38⅞	12	Diamond M pf	500	24¾	24	24¾	91
25¾	10¼	Diamond Match	300	28½	28½	28½	24
38¼	13¾	Dome Mines	29800	33¾	32¾	33¼	28½
21¼	10¼	Dominion Stores	300	20¾	20½	20½	32¾
85½	22¼	Douglas A	1400	14	13¾	13¾	20½
102½	90	du Pont de Nem	15400	73½	70¼	72	13¾
		Duquesne Lt pf	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	72

—E—

10	1½	Eastern Roll Mill	600	7¾	7	7½	100¼
16	3½	Eastman Kodak	1000	78½	77¼	77½	7½
5¼	3¼	Eaton Axle & Sp	1900	13¾	12¾	13	77½
23	4	Eitingon Schild	1500	23¾	23¾	23¾	13
27½	10	Eitingon S pf	100	14½	14¼	14½	23¾
8¼	1	Elec Auto-Lite	6800	19¾	18½	19	14¼
14¼	1	Elec Boat	7100	7¾	7¼	7¾	18½
15¾	3¼	Elec & Mus Ind	3900	3¼	3	3	7¾
		Elec Pow & Lt	8200	19¾	18	18¾	3

—F—

38⅝	7½	Elec Pow & L pf	60	24¾	23½	24¾	18¾
32¼	8¼	El Pw&L 6% pf	1900	11¾	11	11¾	24¾
54	31	Elec Sto Battery	400	25¼	24¾	25¼	11
4		Elk Horn Coal	800	31	31	31	25¼
14⅜	1	Engineers Pub S	900	3¼	3	3	31
47	13½	Engineers Pf ww	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
30¾	23¼	Engineers P S pf	100	7	6¾	6¾	3¼
29½	4½	Erie RR	53900	23¼	21¾	22	6¾
23¼	3½	Erie RR 1pf	500	23¼	22¾	23	21¾
18¾	3	Erie RR 2pf	500	17¾	16¾	17¾	22
		Eureka Vacuum	4300	11¾	10¾	10¾	17¾

—F—

11¾	2½	Fairbanks Morse	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	10¾
43	15	Fairbanks M pf	30	39	39	39	7¾
8¾	4¼	Fed Motor Tr	300	8	8	8	39
		Fed Screw W	100	4	4	4	8
36	7½	Fed'd Dept Sto	500	4	3¾	4	4
36	10¼	Fidelity Phe F in	100	24	24	24	4¼
11¾	9¼	Firestone T & R	1400	34	34	34	24
76¾	43	Firestone T & R pf	3800	27¾	26	26	34
18½	2¾	First Nat Stores	1100	38¾	37¾	38	26
8	2½	Florsheim Shoe A	100	15	15	15	26¾
23	8¼	Follansbee B	100	13	13	13	15
23¾	7¾	Foster-Wheeler	1600	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
39¼	13¾	Fox Films Rts	2400	1¾	1¾	1¾	13¾
23¾	9	Fourth Nat Inv	6400	14½	14	14½	1¾
		Foundation	4300	22¼	22¼	22¼	14½
42¾	16¾	Fox Film A	1500	18¾	14¾	15¾	22¼
23	3	Freeport Texas	1600	3¼	3	3	15
23	4	Fuller pr pf	1300	38¾	38	38¾	3
		Fuller 3pf	10	14¾	14¾	14¾	38¾

—G—

4¾	1	Gabriel Snub A	300	3½	3½	3½	
12	3¾	Gen Amr Inv	1600	8¾	8¾	8¾	3½
43¼	15¾	Gen Am Tnk Car	1700	28¾	27¾	28¼	8¾
30½	11¼	Gen Asphalt	1300	29¼	28¾	29¼	28¼
108	60¾	Gen Baking	1900	15¼	15	15¼	29¼
10½	2¼	Gen Baking pf	30	105	105	105	15¼
11¾	1¼	Gen Bronze	1300	9	7¾	8¼	105
46	6½	Gen Cable	1300	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
30½	10¾	Gen Cable pf	100	29	29	29	7¾
10¾	40	Gen Electric	15800	24½	23¾	24	29
39¾	20	Gen Foods	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	24
27	1.80	Gen Gas & EA	5400	17¼	16¾	16¾	12¾
18¾	7	Gen Gas&E 7% A	1700	1¾	1¾	1¾	16¾
2	½	Gen Gas&E 6% A	1000	3	3	3	1¾
27½	12	Gen Mills	100	13	13	13	3
47¾	1.20	Gold Dust	3300	14¾	13¾	14	13
80¼	9¼	Goodrich	2900	22	22	22	14
17¼	27¾	Goodrich pf	13700	16½	16	16	22
80¼	3	Goodyear	400	48½	48½	48½	16
17¾		Goodyear 1pf	5600	39¼	36½	37

Financial: News and Comment

Great Western Is Seller of Kansas City Road Stock

Effort to Procure Road Interest Ended by Sale of 104,500 Shares

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Chicago Great Western Railroad and its subsidiary, Mason City & Fort Dodge have disposed of the 104,500 shares of Kansas City Southern Railway common stock which were purchased from the Alleghany Corp. late in 1931, it was stated here by Patrick H. Joyce, president of Great Western.

Sale of this stock ends the effort on the part of Great Western to obtain an important interest in the Kansas City road which forms an important connection for Great Western's north-south haul.

Mr. Joyce did not state the price at which the Southern common was disposed of.

In March, 1932, Great Western withdrew an application before the Missouri Public Service Commission to purchase the Alleghany Corp.'s holdings of Kansas City Southern common, a technival move.

In April of last year the Great Western was the winner in a suit entered by Kansas City Southern Railway Co., which had obtained a temporary injunction which was dissolved to prevent voting at the Great Western holdings at the Kansas City Southern annual meeting.

At the same time Mr. Joyce stated that Great Western has retired its $3,175,200 of short-term notes due Oct. 7, 1933.

CHICAGO, July 27—Patrick H. Joyce, president of Chicago Great Western Railroad, stated that the June surplus was $104,878 after taxes and charges, compared with a surplus of $25,822 in May and a deficit of $127,230 in June, 1932, and that the deficit after charges and taxes for the six months ended June 30, 1933, was $894,915, compared with a deficit of $417,200 in the first six months of 1932.

He also stated the road will meet all bond interest due Sept. 1, next.

Amoskeag Mills To Raise Wages $1,140,000

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 27 — Employees in the cotton and mechanical divisions of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, numbering 5500, will receive substantial increase in wages on Aug. 11, amounting to about $1,140,000 a year. The increase will be retroactive to July 17.

Worsted operatives will benefit by advance in wages after the woolen and worsted code has been approved.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
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NEW YORK CITY

Structural Steel Bookings Increase

New York, July 27

BOOKINGS of structural steel for fabrications showed a substantial increase in June over the preceding month, according to the American Institute of Steel Construction. Last month 177 companies reported bookings of 31,900 tons, compared with 42,600 tons by 189 companies in May, and 46,095 tons by 183 companies in April.

Shipments in June by the 177 companies totaled 64,809 tons, compared with 63,968 tons by 189 companies in May and 50,387 by 183 companies in April.

Ninety-six companies report that they have 305,525 tons on hand for future fabrication, compared with 287,089 tons in May and 281,183 tons in April.

Consumer Survey Indicates Buying Power on Increase

MINNEAPOLIS, July 27—With every index figure but one showing an encouraging trend, Investors Syndicate, in regular consumer's study for the month, report that the balance sheet of John Public is straightening itself out in heartening fashion.

Wage totals are showing a definite upturn, the index recording a gain for June over May of over 10 per cent—a terrific jump for this particular index. Furthermore, pay rolls are just short of 10 per cent ahead of the corresponding month of last year.

On the other hand, cost of living, while a fraction of 1 per cent ahead of the preceding month, was 7.5 per cent under the corresponding month of 1932. This comparison is of supreme importance, Investors Syndicate believes, because it shows that purchasing power is advancing faster than prices to the ultimate consumer, which is the keystone in President Roosevelt's program.

Retail buying has not been and is not satisfactory, however. This is the only dark spot in the picture which shows auto buying and home buying among other indices in splendid gains both over June of 1932 and over May of this year.

Gains Shown In Canadian Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The outlook for the newsprint industry remains obscure, although the position here is regarded as slightly improved by an increase in exports to the United States and the prospects of a general business recovery which would result in further increase in the demands for newsprint paper.

Hopes are entertained here that action will be taken at Washington under the Industrial Recovery Act to stabilize the newsprint industry in the United States. This would probably be followed by rehabilitation of the Canadian industry. The financial interests involved might have the coöperation of the governments of the Dominion and of the provinces to attain that objective.

Control at Washington, it is asserted, would mean the fixing of higher prices for the United States product. Canada produces twice as much newsprint as the United States, and about 80 per cent of the Canadian output is marketed in the United States. It is implied that price fixing in the United States would result in a parallel change in Canadian prices. Present indications, however, are that newsprint operations will not come within the scope of the Industrial Recovery Act. It is thought that perhaps the onus of responsibility for such action as might lead to industrial recovery in the newsprint industry would revert to Canada.

Expectation here of an increase in demand from the United States is based upon the theory that better business will mean an increase in the size of newspapers, because of added advertising and circulation. Newspaper advertising lineage increased 3.4 per cent in May over April, and it was the fourth consecutive month for which there have been gains.

Endicott Johnson Starts 40-Hour-Week Schedule

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 27—Endicott Johnson Corporation, employing 15,000, goes on a 40-hour week schedule Monday for six weeks. On Wednesday it announced a 10 per cent wage increase to all workers in addition to 5 per cent increase given in June.

International Business Machines Corporation also goes on a 40-hour week schedule Monday for six weeks, after which it probably will go on a 35-hour weekly schedule.

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Cotton Industry's Reward For Acreage Cut Is Higher Prices

Study Shows Big Carryover Means Low Price and Vice Versa—First Reluctant, Now Enthusiastic, Planters Reduce by 10,000,000 Acres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Over the top with cotton! That was the proposition put squarely up to 2,000,000 cotton planters in 16 states of the South recently, with, strangely, little decisive action coming during the first representations to the planters.

June 1, when cotton prices were down to 7 cents a pound, or say June 9, 1932, when the devastatingly low price of 4.95 cents a pound was recorded on the New Orleans exchange, and the industry seemed on the point of demoralization, the southern farmer was eager to sign something, anything, which would reduce production and lead to better prices. The terrible gravity of overproduction, with consequent inexorable addition to the huge carryover hanging over the market, had burst upon the planters with all its import. Just give him a chance to sign anything which was aimed to cut down production. He'd show them where he stood.

Markets Start Climbing

That chance was given. However, before it was offered, prices had begun to grow materially better in anticipation of planters' acceptance of the cotton program. Prospects of a reduction in the coming crop, in some instances ranging up to 40 or 50 per cent, were highly publicized, and markets began to climb until at the latter part of June cotton was at a two-year peak, around 11 cents a pound for all deliveries.

Workers seeking to obtain acreage reduction contracts, offering one of the best propositions of government subsidy ever tendered an industry, met with an amazing overnight change in sentiment, most of which could be credited directly to the price rise. Farmers pointed out they were receiving higher prices without a cut in acreage, so why reduce now? Why not raise a little more cotton, if anything, while the price was going up?

It seemed little use to point out that the rise was based upon expectations the farmers would carry out the bargain they had announced they were ready to keep, and cut down the huge 12,000,000 bale surplus, or carryover.

And after the first week of hard work, the field men had secured—in Louisiana, pledges for abandonment of 41,874 acres, less than one-tenth the 550,000 acres set as the State's quota; only 22,594 acres pledged to be withdrawn from cultivation in North Carolina, with the state's quota at 363,900 acres; Mississippi pledges to retire 497,115 acres, from a 1,209,900-acre quota, while Georgia pledges to abandon about 300,000 acres of a quota of 934,500 acres.

A study of one or two pertinent phases of the entire problem will show what farmers might have to face, had they refused to curtail production drastically.

Last year, the carryover rose to 12,000,000 bales, the highest figure ever known. That carryover proved a millstone to the markets. Even with recent price leaps at the end of the market season, the average price for cotton during the season was 6.95 cents a pound, on the average. And it cost the planters 14 cents a pound to grow the cotton.

Now, with such a huge carryover, and faced with a 14,000,000-bale estimated crop for this season, the farmers had to do something, traders declared, or chaos might ensue. Carryover and prices are like two youngsters on a teeter board. When one is up, the other is down, and they both can not possibly be up at the same time.

To see how this production-carryover-price relationship has worked out in the past, it might be well to study comparative figures taken from Hester's reports, conceded to be the most accurate in the world, and trace out this kinship.

First, we shall observe the last season, with a 12,000,000 bale carryover, accumulated from record harvests, when the average price sank to 6.95 cents a pound, the lowest in memory, if not in history. And with a low of 4.95 cents a pound in June, 1932.

Now, let us drop back to 1919-20, when 33,556,000 acres produced 11,326,000 bales. Local consumption was 6,021,000 bales, and foreign buyers absorbed 6,266,000 bales, so there was no surplus crop that season. And the average price for the season was 38.21 cents a pound, with a high of 41.75 cents registered April 16, 1920. Note the relation—no carryover, high prices. Of course, part of the high price must be credited to the post-war level of prices.

In the following year, 35,878,000 acres (a leap of 2,000,000 acres in plantings) produced 13,271,000 bales. Local consumption fell to 4,869,000 bales (first storm warnings for 1929!), and foreign takings registered a low of 5,096,000 bales. Carryover leaped to 8,699,000 bales (up 3,603,000 bales from the surplus grown before 1919-20). The price skidded precipitately to 16.08 cents a pound, as an average. The old law of the teeter board; when one goes up, the other must come down!

In 1926, seeking to recoup for the lower prices by increased production, cotton planters tilled 47,087,000 acres. A total of 17,755,000 bales was produced; local consumption climbed to 7,027,000 bales, and foreign takings reached 9,288,000 bales. Carryover, which had been reduced in the intervening years, leaped from 5,378,000 bales to 7,191,000, and despite increased foreign and domestic consumption, and a generally higher level of prices, the cotton average slipped to 12.96 cents a pound.

One more short comparison, and our demonstration will be as complete as it need be for convincing anyone. The 1928-29 season: 45,341,000 acres planted, 14,296,000 bales produced, carryover dropped to 4,395,000 bales, almost in exact proportion to the decrease in production, and the average price rebounded to 18.92 cents.

Could a proposition be plainer? The truth of the matter is this, in short: carryover has a direct relation to price, and the only way to reduce carryover, and secure higher prices, is to reduce acreage.

Rewards in Sight

That cotton planters have seen the light is indicated by their reduction of 10,000,000 acres in the crop under cultivation this season. At first seemingly loathe to cut acreage, in market contrast to their attitude a scant four weeks before the drive started, planters later rallied to the plan.

Their benefits are to be manifold. Since March, when the cotton plan was first considered by the present Administration, the increase in cotton planters' potential wealth through booming markets has reached the figure of $314,000,000. On a single day, July 12, more than $35,000,000 was added to their wealth. True, there have been market recessions, but confidence that 15-cent cotton, or even higher, is in the offing prevails.

In addition, they are to receive a $100,000,000 subsidy from the Federal Government in the form of cash benefits for acreage abandoned.

Another $100,000,000 is certain to be forthcoming under a new plan of using cotton plants for hay, instead of purchasing that feed. Investigations have shown the cotton plants to be high in protein content, and palatable to animals.

Their change of heart has already begun to pay dividends to the cotton planters.

The World's Business

Nary a Word

NOT a word about the market crash in the President's radio speech. Does he subscribe to Gen. Charles G. Dawes's description of the stock market as "a peanut stand"? It would seem so. It is pretty evident that Washington regarded the market break with composure—which, of course, cannot be said for Wall Street, and those clients of Wall Street who are scattered throughout the country. Some brokers are saying somewhat ruefully that the President might have "recognized" the break and given the markets a different kind of break by saying that the upset meant nothing at all in the recovery campaign.

* * *

How Will Britain Act?

The world is now split up into three distinct commodity price camps, dollar, pound sterling, and gold. The division is accentuated by the American refusal to stabilize the foreign exchange; that is, return to a world price level. With the United States trying to push up dollar prices, what will Britain do with pound prices, which operate throughout Sterlingaria, or the area which is bound to the pound sterling? An issue of Lloyd's Review just arrived gives a hint as to what might happen. "If agreement is delayed or proves impracticable," it says, "and America decides to turn inward and work out her own salvation, then we will have to do as well and to concentrate upon establishing a stable level of prices over that part of the world which regards London as its financial center. In such circumstances it is difficult to say what will be the future level of prices in either England or the United States."

* * *

Costs of Distribution

One is accustomed to hear from time to time that the whole trouble with the economic enginery is the cost of distributing goods. How much of the sales price is represented by this cost? The Association of National Advertisers, Inc., has tried to answer this question. It has made an analysis of the distribution costs of 312 manufacturers. They are divided into three parts: first, selling costs, advertising and sales promotion, and other selling costs. Then goods are divided into the two categories of consumers' and producers' goods. According to the table, which is reproduced in the current issue of the National Industrial Conference Board, the commodity which entails the greatest direct selling costs among consumers' goods is office equipment. The ratio to sales price is 21.3 per cent. Premier position among producers' goods is held by machinery and machine tools. Here 14.6 per cent of sales price is due to direct selling costs. Consumers' goods, of course, are advertised much more than are producers' goods. The highest percentage is held by drugs and toilet articles, 18.4 per cent of the sales prices of which is represented by advertising and sales promotion. The average for consumers' goods as a whole is given at 26.8 per cent; for producers' goods, 20.6 per cent. The study, which is particularly valuable to students, yields results which no doubt will surprise some readers, especially those who have felt, as by a kind of instinct, that "distribution costs are too high."

H. B. E.

Carloadings Expected To Maintain Gains

By the Associated Press

New York, July 27

TOTAL carloadings for the week ended July 22, to be reported next Saturday, are expected to maintain the recent high percentage of increase over the freight movement a year ago, but probably will show a small decrease from the preceding week.

This estimate is based on the figures reported so far by individual carriers. For the week ended July 15 the percentage increase over last year was 28.5 per cent.

The first 14 major roads to report loadings originating on their own lines for last week showed 273,580 cars, compared with 276,968 in the week ended July 15 and 216,535 in the corresponding week last year.

New York Banks Accept Mortgage Discount Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 27—All of the 137 savings banks in the State have agreed to participate in the Savings Bank Trust Company and the Institutional Securities Corporation, the recently formed organizations planned by the savings banks as mortgage discount agencies, it was announced by the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York yesterday. The total assets of the 137 banks are $5,890,000.

Coming five weeks after the plan was submitted to the banks on June 21, the ratification establishes a record for dispatch in attaining unanimous favorable action on the part of any group of financial institutions in so important a plan.

Stock subscriptions are now being received, and a sufficient amount of stock has already been taken by the banks to make possible a stockholders' meeting for the ratification of the by-laws and election of permanent officers early in August.

Postal Telegraph Raises Wages 6 P. C.

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—A wage and salary increase of 6 per cent has been granted to 11,000 employees of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Corporation, it was announced today. The advance which became effective as of July 12, does not apply to executives.

Beginning in August, 1930, the company reduced wages 20 to 30 per cent, depending upon location. The company is maintaining a five-day week in its small offices throughout the country but a longer week is in effect in the large centers and offices.

Sharp Increase In Business In The Middle West

Report Shows Continued Gains in Employment and Pay Rolls

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 27—A cheering picture of business and industrial conditions in the middle West is presented by the monthly report of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. The report shows employment 11 per cent greater and pay rolls 33 per cent larger than in March of this year. It also shows an increase of 6 per cent in employment and 10½ per cent in pay rolls for the last month alone. Further evidence of improved conditions is contained in the reports on specific lines of trade, to quote the following items:

"All reporting groups of wholesale trade in this district recorded further improvement in sales during June. The expansion of 11 per cent in the grocery trade, of 14 per cent in dry goods, and of 20 per cent in electrical supplies was much greater than average for the month, while the gains of 15, 12 and 8 per cent in hardware and shoe sales were contrary to the trend for the period.

"Seventh district furniture manufacturing firms showed further gains in shipments.

"Continued gains were recorded during June in distribution of automobiles in the middle West—both at wholesale and retail—sale of new cars being considerably larger than either a month previous or a year ago."

No More Cablegrams To Be Sent Collect

NEW YORK, July 2—By joint agreement of communication companies, "collect" cablegrams and wireless message between United States and foreign countries over transatlantic or transpacific systems will be refused transmission after Aug. 1. This will increase heavily the costs of concerns doing a heavy international cable business at present rate of dollar exchange.

Decline of the dollar abroad and insistence by foreign telegraph administrations on settlement of international accounts on a gold basis have forced the departure from previous policies, it was announced. Exceptions are made on lines between the United States, Canada, and Latin-American countries.

Standard Brands Net

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Standard Brands, Inc., and subsidiaries, had June quarter net income of $3,567,140, exclusive of profit and loss items, and a balance after preferred dividends equal to 27 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $3,180,059, or 24 cents a share, in the March quarter, and $4,006,992, or 30 cents a share, in the like 1932 period.

Australia Plans Ambitious Gold Development Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Mining of the great treasures of gold in Australia is about to be pushed vigorously. The Western Mining Corporation has established itself in Western Australia, and, according to the Minister for Mines, S. W. Munsie, the company has been granted reservations of large auriferous areas throughout the State. The company not only operates in Australia but also has considerable financial interests in England and America. The head office of the corporation in the Commonwealth has just been established in Melbourne, Victoria, and it has a nominal capital of £500,000 of which £100,000 has been subscribed.

No public issue of shares is allowed, the money required being made available by English, American and Australian groups. The corporation has lodged £10,000 with the state treasury as a bona fide of its intentions, and as each sum of £15,000 is spent in the State in mining operations £5000 will be refunded by the government treasurer.

Work has already been inaugurated at Southern Cross in the Yilgarn Goldfield. The reservations for mining in Western Australia cover, it is understood, several thousand square miles. The areas to be developed at once are at Dunnsville, Londonderry, Nannine, Lake Way, Norseman, Mt. Jackson and other well-known mining centers. Prospectors will not be prohibited from entering the reservations. If they do the corporation will supply them with all available information, and in dry areas water will be provided.

The only stipulation made by the corporation is that miners and seekers for gold or minerals entering these areas shall give it the option of acquiring any new find. The Minister considers this a great advantage for it will be an incentive to those out of work to search for gold and minerals because there will be plenty of capital to reward the successful prospector.

The corporation will also carry out aerial and geophysical surveys of the country. A large area of low-grade stone is required and is being sought for, and this will be when discovered subjected to consistent boring, costeening, shaft sinking and cross-cutting. Options have already been taken over a number of properties.

Otis Elevator Loss To June 30 Is $1,027,736

Otis Elevator Company for six months ended June 30, 1933, reports net loss of $1,027,736 after taxes, depreciation, etc., compared with net profit of $566,050, equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to 18 cents a share on the 2,000,000 shares of common, in the first half of 1932.

For the June quarter net loss was $419,019 after taxes and other deductions, compared with net loss of $608,717 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $149,595 in the June quarter of 1932.

Boston & Maine June Earnings Best This Year

Contrast With Last Year's Surplus of $36,219—Road's Deficit Cut

The Boston & Maine Railroad in June earned a surplus after charges of $403,440, which contrasts with a surplus after charges of $36,219 in June, 1932, and compares with a surplus of $182,257 in May, 1933.

The showing, by far the best this year, indicates a continuance of high operating efficiency. Operating revenues in June increased 2.4 per cent over June, 1932, the first month since October, 1929, to show an increase over the previous year.

All previous records of operating efficiency were broken, the ratio of expenses to gross being only 64.28. The best previous ratio was 66.77, made in a month when there was an unusual number of year-end adjustments. In June, 1932, the ratio was 74.89.

Freight revenue increased $313,504, or 13.4 per cent in June as compared with June, 1932, but passenger revenue showed a decline of $119,529, or 17 per cent. This, however, was the smallest rate of decline in passenger traffic reported by the road this year.

As a result of the June showing, Boston & Maine's deficit after charges for the six months was cut to $289,558, and preliminary estimates of July results, it was stated, indicate that this may be wiped out before Aug. 1.

Brokers See Market Return to Reality

That the publication of the general National Recovery Act code will apparently return the stock market to reality, rather than romance, is the view expressed by Hornblower & Weeks, in their current Weekly Observations.

"By this reality," they say, "we also mean that sane investment policy will not allow the sacrifice of intrinsically worth-while securities in a sellers' panic." They add: "Equities supported by current earning power are still worthy of consideration, since from here out the restoration of buying power will be the Administration's main consideration."

They see the President's appeal to housewives through consumers to trade exclusively with the companies operating under the terms of the National Recovery Act as changing the complexion of speculation.

"Companies whose selling price had far outstripped any probable earning power, even at the current rate of operation, no longer enjoy a Government guarantee of higher prices in the speculative mind," they state.

More Business in this ONE Market
than in half the area of the United States

Aerial photograph showing the lower part of Manhattan, Governors Island, the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island are shown in the Bay, and across the Bay is the Borough of Richmond and a portion of New Jersey.
Photo Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc., N. Y. C.

These 18 States occupy one-half the area of the United States . . . but in New York City and its suburbs, within a radius of only 60 miles, there are more people, more stores, more sales, more business than in all these eighteen States combined.

Think of the business the manufacturer can get *and the money he can save* by concentrating his advertising in the New York Market instead of scattering his advertising over large expanses and widely separated cities throughout the country.

Here in one compact, closely-knit, easily-covered city and suburban area there is more business, according to Government figures, than in all of 18 States combined, more than in all of New England, more than in 70 of the 93 cities of over 100,000 population combined.

Advertising and distribution costs are low here because with one advertising schedule, one sales campaign, one effort, the advertiser can get more business in this one market, with its population of 12,055,000, than in dozens of cities and numerous States combined.

For more sales at less cost, let the manufacturer concentrate his advertising in the New York Market. And for *results* in this market, let him take the advice of the local department stores and concentrate his advertising in The Sun.

The Sun
The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising.
NEW YORK

CONCENTRATE YOUR ADVERTISING WHERE SALES ARE LARGEST

The Young Folks' Page

Hilda's Important Job

By CARILYN STEVENS

Part II

WHEN Hilda reached home she found her mother waiting up for her.

"I've a nice little supper for you. You'll find it in the kitchen, dear," Mrs. Compson said pleasantly. "I thought you might be hungry."

Hilda went over and putting her arms around her mother kissed her.

"Thank you, dear, it was sweet of you," she said in her usual gentle way. "And Mother—about—about Mrs. Van Allyn—well, I'll be glad to help her this summer."

The next day after school Hilda went to see Mrs. Van Allyn to make arrangements for her summer's work which was to begin the following Monday.

"My cousin, Mrs. Dawson, will be with me for part of the summer. She is here to do some important research work and writing, and I want in every way to make things harmonious for her while she is here," Mrs. Van Allyn told Hilda. "Part of your work will be to keep her room in immaculate order, to do anything that she may ask you to do and to look out for her needs. Otherwise you will help Ellen. She will tell you what she wants you to do."

Hilda did not reply and Mrs. Van Allyn went on, "I will provide you with black maid's uniforms and white aprons and caps and I shall expect you always to appear in perfect condition."

Hilda was afraid of Mrs. Van Allyn, she seemed so big and dignified and impressive to the girl, but she wanted so much to make her job important—just as important as the twins' flute playing. Her desire overcame her fear.

"Would you care, Mrs. Van Allyn, if I wore pastel colored uniforms instead of black—"

She hesitated and then as there was no reply she went on shyly, "At school we drew some model kitchens for the art class and designed some uniforms. Miss Jackson said they sometimes use them in some of the smartest houses—and—and maybe your cousin would think that they were pretty—"

The quick color came and went in Hilda's cheeks and her brown eyes were shining with eagerness.

Mrs. Van Allyn sat looking at Hilda thoughtfully. Finally she said, "It would be a great deal of work to keep them up, I think."

"Oh, I would wash them myself," urged Hilda quite forgetting her fear in her earnestness.

"You may try them if you wish. We will see how it works out. Miss Drew, the seamstress, will be here this week and if you wish to come over and help her sew I will have her make you some."

"Just think of it, Sally!" cried Hilda joyfully as she and her friend were walking to the library that night. "My job's getting quite important already. Mrs. Van Allyn is going to let me pick out my own colors and make my uniform just as we made them for the little model kitchens."

First Steps

Hilda had been at Mrs. Van Allyn's several days without seeing Cousin Margaret, as she always called Mrs. Dawson to herself. Then one day just before she was leaving for home Mrs. Van Allyn called her to her own room.

"I may be having an occasional overnight guest this summer, Hilda, and I think it will be pleasanter for Mrs. Dawson if she has her breakfast served in her room. Then she will have a free morning without disturbance, and will not have to see any of us until lunch. Make up her bed as quickly as you can, and then finish cleaning up her room in the afternoon when she has left it. I would like you to stay the entire afternoon instead of going at noon as you have been doing. Will that be satisfactory with you?"

For a minute there was a little clutching at Hilda's throat, she felt so disappointed. That very week some of Sally's cousins were coming for a visit and the girls had planned some happy afternoon outings together. She had a right to some good times, Hilda told herself. Then Sally's words came back to her with fresh vitality. "I guess every job is important, no matter how little it is." Her job was the most important thing to her, more important than just playing around with the other girls, she told herself.

"Very well, Mrs. Van Allyn," she answered respectfully.

The next day when she entered the kitchen she found Ellen preparing Cousin Margaret's breakfast. The tray was set out on the kitchen table.

"Oh, Ellen, m; I arrange the tray?" Hilda coaxed.

"Go ahead if you want to," said Ellen.

She wasn't as grumpy as she used to be, Hilda thought with pleasure. In order to make her job important she had donr many little extras for Ellen and the old cook wasn't unmindful of these little services.

"See, Ellen," said Hilda, happily, "I've got on my corn-colored uniform today. Wouldn't it be fun to fix up the tray to match? I'll use some of the gold band dishes and I'll run out into the garden and get some daisies and pink and yellow snapdragon for a bouquet."

"You look like a daisy yourself," said old Ellen half grudgingly as she held the stair door open for Hilda who stood with the pretty tray in her hands, "with that yellow dress and your yellow hair and that white apron and cap."

"I hope Cousin Margaret will like it," smiled Hilda, happily.

She found Cousin Margaret much like Mrs. Van Allyn, very quiet, very reserved and very dignified. But she thanked Hilda for the tray and added pleasantly, "That is a very charming tray you have brought me."

Hilda felt sure that no little details were lost to Cousin Margaret's keen eyes as she went quietly and quickly about making the bed. Then she withdrew according to directions.

After that Hilda made a point of coming a little earlier in the morning in order to arrange pretty trays. One day she used French peasant ware dishes with a gay bouquet of varicolored bachelor - buttons. Another morning when she was wearing her blue uniform she chose some blue Canton dishes with delphiniums of several shades and a lily or two.

The pleasure of setting up these trays with Mrs. Van Allyn's beautiful dishes and linens to draw from and the lovely garden from which to select the right posies went a long way to make up for the added afternoon work—pots and pans she was having to wash and the potatoes she had to prepare.

Things had been going along very uneventfully when one day about the first of August Mrs. Van Allyn called Hilda in to speak with her.

"I'm giving a small luncheon at the end of the week, Hilda," she said. "My cousin will be returning home shortly and I want her to meet some of my friends, now that her work is practically finished. I intended to ask the cateress in to help Ellen, but she said she thought she could get along very well with you. She says that you are always very deft and neat about what you do. Do you think you could do the extra work? Ellen never gets along very well with outside help."

"I think I could, Mrs. Van Allyn," answered Hilda.

"Mrs. Dawson says you have been serving her such beautiful breakfast trays and that you always see to it that there are lovely bouquets in her room. I thought that perhaps you might like to take charge of arranging the tables."

The swift color rushed to Hilda's cheeks.

Opportunity

"Oh, might I, Mrs. Van Allyn," she cried eagerly. "You have such beautiful things and such a wonderful garden that it's lots of fun to make things look pretty."

She turned back as she was leaving the room and said timidly, "I could paint you some place cards, too, if you'd like to have me."

"Thank you, Hilda, I should like it very much," said Mrs. Van Allyn. "Miss Jackson was asking me about you the other day. She said you have real talent in art."

Hilda was too happy to answer. It was wonderful how the horrid old job that looked so scrubby at first was gradually working into opportunities to do the things that she liked to do.

It was a week before Cousin Margaret was to leave. Hilda, as usual, brought in the breakfast tray. It was gay with Russian linens and bright colored zinnias. Hilda set it down on the table beside the open window through which a cool breeze was blowing. Cousin Margaret laid aside her book and walked over to the table. Hilda drew the curtains back and adjusted the shade to the right height.

"I want to thank you, Hilda, for the many kind and loving things that you have done for me this summer," said Cousin Margaret. "You have helped to make my visit here pleasant and profitable. You have always seemed to anticipate whatever I have needed."

"Thank you, Mrs. Dawson," cried Hilda happily.

"I should like to do something for you, Hilda, to express my appreciation and I am wondering if you wouldn't like to go back to Chicago with me and pay me a little visit."

Tears sprang to Hilda's eyes.

"Oh, Mrs. Dawson! Oh, Mrs. Dawson!" was all that she could say.

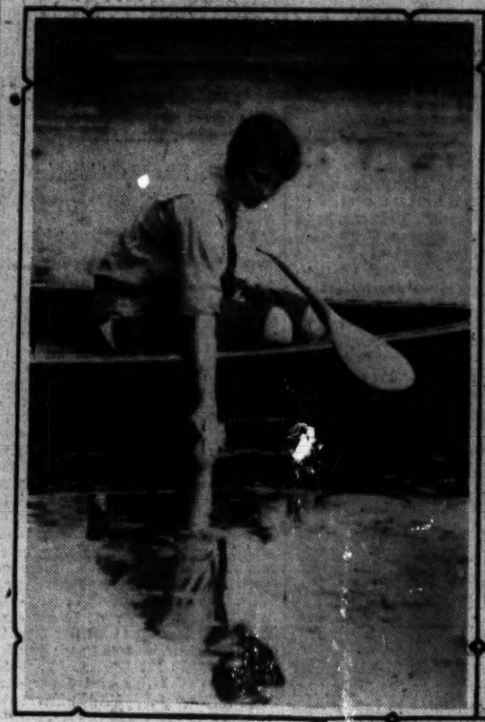
* * *

"You certainly do get the breaks, Hilda," said Marie Delmonte discontentedly that evening when Hilda was telling some of the girls about her coming visit. "Here I've slaved all through the summer, Saturday afternoons and two nights a week, too, and do you suppose I'm going to get a vacation? I should say not! Mr. Munsey says I can't have one till I've been with him a year—I'm not entitled to it,' he says—the old skinflint. Some folks get all the luck in this world!"

"Luck! Fiddlesticks!" said Sally sharply. "There's no luck about it. Hilda's earned what she's getting. She took a job that the rest of us didn't think anything of—you wouldn't have taken it, Marie. And she's never complained once all summer, and she's worked hard and done her best—folks get just about what's coming to them, I think."

As Hilda lay in bed that night, looking out at the stars, thinking about her coming vacation her thoughts flew back over the events of the past weeks and she saw how each incident had come about so naturally—grown out of what had preceded it. Nothing, she could see, had been just a "happen-so."

"Just think, if I had refused to go to work for Mrs. Van Allyn," she thought, "it never would have happened. Why, it's all so much grander than I could ever have planned it. I'll never think again that any job could be scrubby."



Upper Left: THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ewing Galloway
Upper Right and Lower Center: H. Armstrong Roberts

CAMPING WAYS THROUGH JULY DAYS

Do you know the delights of camp life? Have you ever picked a water lily and seen your reflection mirrored in the lake below; or swum neck and neck in the race for a distant goal, pursued by the frantic cheers of your fellow campers? Or perhaps, like these two friends (upper right), you have done your best to make a record of camping days and camp pals by the use of kodak and pencil.

Make These Scouts Ideals Your Own

WHETHER or not you are a Boy Scout it will be worth your while to adopt the following Scout ideals: Read them often and strive to make them part of the fabric of your life.

Trustworthiness: Establishing the fact that one's honor is to be relied upon. When a promise is made it must be kept. Honor and self-respect will not permit of anything but the highest, the best and the manliest. Honor is a sacred thing and cannot lightly be set aside.

Loyalty: The quality of remaining true and faithful, not only to one's principles, but also to parents, friends, home, country and all others to whom loyalty is due.

Helpfulness: Having as one's aim the object of doing at least one good turn every day, quietly and without boasting. This is practical religion and one honors God best when he helps others most. Helpfulness also includes being prepared at any time to help anyone in need and to share the home duties.

Friendliness: The kindly art of being a friend to all. This includes the cultivation of the habit of thinking well of others as well as doing good to them.

Courtesy

Courtesy: Genuine politeness to all, and especially to women, children, old people and the weak and helpless. One should make it a point never to take pay for being helpful or courteous. Neither should one look down upon any who may be poorer, or envy any who may be richer. Courtesy is the visible expression of sympathetic understanding.

Kindness to Animals: Not to hurt any living creature. To strive instead to save and protect all harmless life. Thoughtfulness for animals means keeping a boy from tying a tin can on a dog's tail or throwing stones at a cat, quite as much as giving food and drink to an animal that needs it. If a boy does not prove his thoughtfulness and friendship for animals, he is not likely to be really helpful to his comrades or to others who may need his care.

Obedience: To be subject to parents and all other duly constituted authorities, rendering obedience promptly and gladly. A boy must learn to obey before he is fit to command. He should so learn to discipline and control himself that he will have no thought but to obey the orders of those in authority. He sheuld keep such a strong grip on his own life that he will not allow himself to do anything ignoble, or which will harm his life or weaken his powers of endurance.

Cheerfulness: The high art of smiling whenever one can, never shirking nor grumbling at hardships. This admits of no sulking. A bright face and a cheery word spread like sunshine; it is one's duty to be a sunshine-maker in the world.

Thrift: The quality of making the best of opportunities, working faithfully, wasting nothing, nor destroying property; also saving one's money to be able to lay one's way and give to worthy causes, and working faithfully for pay but not accepting tips for courtesies or good turns.

Bravery

Bravery: The ability to face danger in spite of fear, to stand up for the right against the coaxing of friends, or the jeers and threats of others. The steadfast refusal to be downed by defeat.

Purity: The practice of keeping clean in body and mind. This means clean speech, clean sport, clean habits and association with clean companions.

Reverence: Reverence lifts thought above the mean and petty to the noble and true. As part of a boy's duty to God he believes in things which are high and noble, and he puts his belief into practice by living finely and doing good to others.

Lilliputian Giants

THERE are many Lilliputian giants in the world, giants in strength if not in size or appearance. Summer days turn our thoughts to the seashore, and to those familiar "giants," the limpet and the starfish. These two creatures are remarkable for their tenacity as well as their strength.

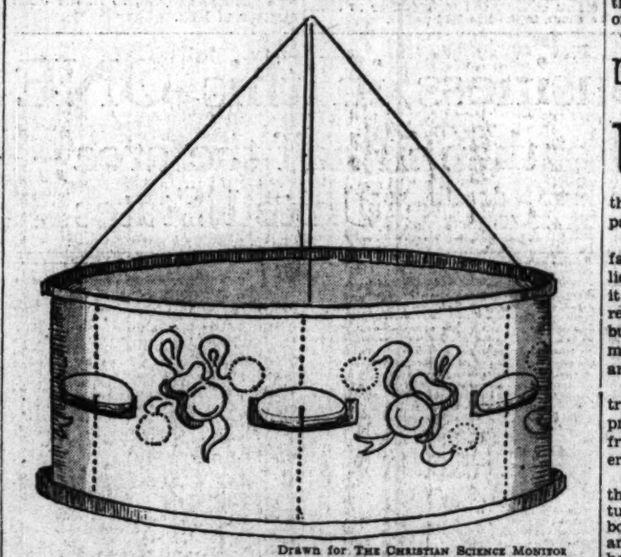
The more you try to pull a limpet from its rock, the tighter it will cling. Not all the force and fury of the waves can tear it from its hold, and few sea-birds have beaks powerful enough to break open the stout shell encompassing it.

As for the starfish, he can pull more strongly and relentlessly in proportion to his size than probably any other living thing. Watch him with an oyster! Long, long ago, when the world was very young, the oyster and the starfish engaged in a tug-of-war. There was no one then to record the result of that great tug-of-war, but it was undoubtedly the starfish who triumphed, as he triumphs today.

Grasping the oyster firmly between his legs, he pulls and pulls. A long pull and a strong pull is required, but eventually the oyster's shells part company. Not till then does the starfish relax his efforts. To us this way of getting a meal seems to call for an immense amount of labor, but the starfish evidently considers his efforts well worth while.

Turning to the insect world, the herculean feats of ants are well known, but what of the sexton beetle? Here we have a lilliputian giant capable of digging a trench several inches deep and of burying there that which will provide him with food for the future. The female of the species can also lay her eggs here, in a place where the young grubs, when hatched out, will have food ready at hand to eat.

There are so many Lilliputian giants that it would be impossible to enumerate them all, but some idea of their strength may be gathered from the fact that an earwig can pull 500 times its own weight; a bumblebee 300 times; a ground beetle 200, and a blowfly 150 times its own weight.



DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Made From Embroidery Hoops, Parchment Paper and Metal Disks.

Things to Make From Many Lands

A Tambourine Lamp Shade From Spain

WHAT could be more typically Spanish than the tambourine, which is now being used not only for the characteristic Spanish dance, but for lamp shades in the home?

These tambourine lamp shades are very effective and quite simple to make. All you need are two large, round, loosely-fitting embroidery hoops of equal size, a square of tracing paper a trifle larger than the hoops, a stripe of parchment paper four or five inches wide and the exact length of the circumference of the hoops, three yards of fine wire, some glue, thumb tacks, a sharp knife, a pair of scissors, and six or eight metal disks which may be cut from a thin piece of tin, such as is used for sealing the tops of containers or biscuit tins. These disks should have two holes punched through the center. (If there is any difficulty in getting the tin, flat metal buttons can be used).

To Make the Drumhead

Take the inner circlet of one of the embroidery hoops and cover the lower edge evenly with glue, then press this glued edge onto the square of tracing paper, turn up the edges of the tracing paper, and cut away the excess. Allow the glue to dry. Do not be alarmed if the paper on the drumhead thus prepared appears wrinkled; the heat of the electric light bulb will cause it to become taut when it is in place.

To Prepare the Collar

Draw a very light line along the length of the strip of parchment paper, about one-third or one-half of the way up. Divide this into as many equal spaces as you have metal disks, and at each intersection cut a slot a quarter of an inch longer than the diameter of the disks. This slot should be just wide enough to allow the disks to tilt a little.

Stand the collar up around the drumhead and slip the outer circlet of the embroidery hoop into place. Then place the second hoop at the top of the collar. This requires patience and a steady hand.

To Add the Decoration

Cut a piece of wire for each slot to measure twice the height of the collar, with a little to spare. Thread this through the two holes in the metal disks and attach the loop of the wire to the lower hoop with a thumb tack placed exactly beneath the middle of each slot. (More thumb tacks may be put in at equal distances if they are desired for decoration.) Slip the disks into the slots in such a way that half of the disk appears outside the collar, and attach each double wire neatly to the upper hoop with a thumb tack.

Cut the remaining wire into four pieces, and attach them at equal distances to the inside hoop, at the upper edge of the collar, for use in suspending the shade from the light fixture or ceiling. The shade is now ready for use.

The white paper, plain wood and metal wire, disks and thumb tacks are in perfect taste for the modern style of decoration, but if warmer tones are desired, the Spanish colors—black, red and yellow—can be used effectively. Tint the paper a creamy yellow, and paint the visible sides of the hoops black or red, using the contrasting color for the narrow, visible rim.

A formal design for the collar may be based on castanets with cord and tassels.

The Mail Bag

Sofia, Bulgaria

Dear Editor:

I live in Sofia, Bulgaria and chanced accidentally on your very large and interesting newspaper. I was especially interested in the column for foreign correspondence and made up my mind to ask you to publish my name as a desirous and eager correspondent.

My English I learned partly at school and partly alone. Eager to better the already acquired knowledge of the English language I have decided to turn to your paper.

I am interested in all sorts of things, and I know that the United States is full of many interesting things one does not know of here. I hope that you will be kind enough to publish my desire for correspondence with American boys. I am 16 years old. Peter G.

Edinburgh, Scotland

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for some time past and want to say how interesting I find it. It is so different from other papers.

I should be very pleased to hear from other readers, especially in France, Germany and America. My age is 18 and I am interested in books, cycling and several sports.

Edinburgh has been very busy during the past week or so, as the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland is being held in the Assembly Hall. Mr. John Buchan, the popular Scottish author, is the Lord High Commissioner this year. The town is looking its very best at present, Princes Street being one mass of color. Eric M.

[This letter was written early in June.—Ed.]

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Dear Editor:

For a number of years I have enjoyed reading The Christian Science Monitor, especially the Children's, Young Folks' and Daily Feature Pages, but the past year or so I have taken particular interest in practically all the pages.

Edmonton is the capital of Alberta and is situated on the banks of the Saskatchewan River. On one side of the river is South Edmonton which is connected with Edmonton by a bridge that is more than half a mile long and over 160 feet high. We cannot see the mountains from Edmonton because we are more in the park area of Alberta. But we have two lovely national parks within our province which are within reasonable distance.

I am 14 years old and I am taking a commercial course. I have always gone to the Christian Science Sunday School and I should be very glad to hear from other Mail Baggers. Jean S.

(It is good news, Jean, that you are growing to appreciate the paper as a whole.—Ed.)

Zurich, Switzerland

Dear Editor:

This is the first time that I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 18 years old and I should like to correspond with girls of this age or older.

Since I was 4 years old I have had the privilege of attending the Christian Science Sunday School. Each Sunday is bringing a great blessing to me.

I am interested in all sorts of art, especially in music. I had piano lessons from my seventh year and during the last three years I have been studying at the conservatoire. In a year I hope to pass the state examination which will qualify me to be a teacher.

I am very fond of sports and traveling, too. This autumn I am going to Italy especially to see that great center or art, Florence, then Rome, and the beauties of nature in Naples.

Switzerland is a very lovely country, too, and I should love to tell more to anyone who would like to hear about it.

As I am learning English it is my great desire to find correspondents in English in America or England.

Friedy G.

Tokyo, Japan

Dear Editor:

I have a hope of corresponding with foreign boys. I have been reading The Christian Science Monitor for more than half a year, and my chief interest is the Young Folks' Page, especially the Mail Bag. So would you put me in touch with boys in such countries as America, England, Germany or France?

I am a 17-year-old Japanese boy and like almost everything, especially sports — tennis, basketball, football, hiking, etc.—and music.

I hope many boys will answer this letter. I shall be glad to write them.

With best wishes, Takashi N.

Mason, New Hampshire

Dear Mailbaggers:

We wish to tell you how we made acquaintance through the Mail Bag. I am Paul D—— of New Jersey and I answered the letter of Charles C—— of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

We find that we spend our summer in neighboring towns, I in West Townsend, Massachusetts, and Charles in Mason, N. H. I walked 3 miles this morning to Mason to spend the day with Charles. There are two other boys visiting here today and we have been bicycling, swimming and playing with an old gig they bought at an auction. We are about to have luncheon and oh, boy! are we hungry! It sure is swell to make such nice friends. Hurrah for the Monitor! Paul D.
Charles C.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Peggy Jane K. (12), Independence, Kan.—Interested in swimming and boating.

Thelma E. (14), Bridgeport, Maine.—Interested in animals, especially dogs.

Betty P. (15), Toledo, Ohio.—Would like to hear from anyone, but especially from France.

Mildred L. (16), Passaic, N. J.—Mildred is temporarily at the Children's Country Home and would be glad to receive letters.

Catherine B. (16), Philadelphia, Pa.—Especially from France, Egypt and China. Interested in art.

From Boys

Lawrence B. (12), Alton, Iowa.—Would like to hear from stamp collectors.

Leonard P. (13), Spokane, Wash.—From France, Belgium and Brazil.

Pat S., Melbourne, Vict., Aust.—Hobbies, stamp collecting, photography, and drawing.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

CAMPS FOR CHILDREN

Children's Country Club
of Packard Manor School
Boys and Girls 2 to 12. Lake-front estate adjacent to Chautauqua Institution. Carefully developed program. Karl Heinrich, head of Pittsburgh Civic Ballet, in charge of Dance Art. Land, water sports, riding. Weekly rates.
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Four units; separate programs. All land and water sports. Swimming in warm waters of Cape Cod Bay. Arts and Crafts. Dramatics. Dancing. Horseback riding. Guest House. Golf. Winter School.
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HERE'S the drink for Monitor readers to serve their friends: a delicious, chocolate flavor treat that conforms with your principles and ideals.

Cocomalt makes no false claims or pretenses. It is a rich, wholesome milk-drink that captivates the taste—it is so smooth, creamy and tempting.

Easy to prepare, too—just mix it with milk and it's ready to serve. Hot or cold, it's wonderfully refreshing.

And of course, Cocomalt is marvelous for children! Made as directed, it adds 70% more food-energy to milk, providing *extra* valuable food elements. Every glass a child drinks is equal to almost two glasses of plain milk in caloric value.

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CHILDREN LOVE IT
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R. B. DAVIS CO., Dept. AQ7, Hoboken, N. J.
Send me a trial can of Cocomalt. I am inclosing 10c to cover cost of packing and mailing.
Name .....
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Cocomalt is a scientific food concentrate of sucrose, skim milk, selected cocoa, barley malt extract, flavoring and added Sunshine vitamin D.

Sidney Wood Bows to Grant At Seabright

Other Upsets Take Place in Women's Doubles and Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 27—Surprise results piled on surprise yesterday in the invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, with favorites suffering defeat in practically every section of the tourney.

Following the victories of Sarah H. Palfrey over Alice I. Marble, 6—2, 6—0, and of Baroness Levi over Virginia B. Rice, 6—4, 10—8, in the women's singles, two former winners of Seabright Bowls in previous tourneys, Sidney B. Wood Jr., winner in 1930 and 1932, and John Hope Doeg, 1929 winner, were each in turn defeated in the men's singles, and two seeded teams in men's doubles and one in women's' doubles also eliminated.

Grant Wins in 39 Minutes

The departure of Wood from the singles was accomplished by Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, in straight sets, 6—0, 7—5. The little Atlantan was all over the court in his brilliant way, making the most remarkable gets, and scraping the edges of the court in his returns for placements. He finished off the Wimbledon and Davis Cup star in exactly 39 minutes, running eight straight games before Wood could get one. The first set took 11 minutes, but Wood braced after that, and using his finest service for many aces, held his own to 5—4, and was twice at set point in the tenth game. But brilliant play by Grant averted disaster, and he took the match two games later.

Doeg has played little tennis for the past two years, and his chief aim in entering as the chief representative of the home club was to see how much of his old skill he retained. He met Gregory S. Mangin, yesterday, and made a good fight, but the Newark player finally got the upper hand by the lack of steadiness of the former national champion, who played brilliant tennis at times, but could not maintain his old-time pace. The score was 6—2, 6—4.

The other singles winners were the logical favorites, Frank A. Parker and Francis X. Shields, though both were compelled to yield a set to their opponents. Parker outplayed Manuel Alonso, for the most part, but the accurate sharpshooting of the Spaniard enabled him to take the second set, the complete score being 6—2, 4—6, 6—1. Shields was even worse off, as Samuel E. Gilpin 2d, the Philadelphia player, carried him to 8—6 in the first set, and took the second 6—3. But Shields got his service and drives working better then, and ran out the final set with ease.

Misses Jacobs and Palfrey Lose

In the women's doubles, Helen H. Jacobs and Miss Palfrey were compelled to yield to one of the rearranged California teams, now composed of Josephine N. Cruickshank and Miss Marble, 6—3, 6—3, while the Boston pair, Miss Rice and Marjorie L. Sachs, will be the other finalists, defeating Norma Taubele and Jane Sharp, the newest of the Californians, 6—1, 6—8, 7—5.

In the men's doubles, Shields and Parker and Wood and Mangin each managed to win, after losing a set each to their opponents, but the 1932 winners, John MacDiarmid and Robert Bryan, were eliminated by a new pair, Sam Lee and Hal Surface, and Doeg and Grant fell before Karl F. Kamrath and Wilmer M. Hines in the fourth match in straight sets. The summary:

Seabright Lawn Tennis Invitation Tournament

Women's Singles—Third Round

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., 6—4, 6—4.

Baroness Levi, New York, defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—4, 10—8.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, 6—2, 6—0.

Women's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Miss Cruickshank and Miss Marble defeated Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Rice and Miss Sachs defeated Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele, 6—1, 6—8, 7—5.

Men's Singles—Third Round

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, 6—0, 7—5.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Samuel E. Gilpin 2d, Philadelphia, 8—6, 3—6, 6—1.

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis., defeated Manuel Alonso, New York, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated John H. Doeg, Rumson, 6—2, 6—4.

Men's Doubles—Second Round

Sam Lee and Hal Surface defeated Robert Bryan and John MacDiarmid, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Shields and Parker defeated Peter S. Young and James W. Nuthall, 4—6, 7—5, 6—2.

Wood and Mangin defeated Martyn Buxby and Henry Prusoff, 3—6, 6—2, 11—9.

Karl F. Kamrath and Wilmer M. Hines defeated Doeg and Grant, 8—6, 7—5.

Tie for Vermont Medal

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 27 (AP)—Jack Allen of Burlington and W. S. Dempsey of St. Albans yesterday carded 76s to tie for the medal in the qualifying play for the Vermont state golf title. The 32 qualifiers, who finished 84 or under, included two former champions. George McKee of Montpelier, and W. R. Pond Jr. of Rutland. The starting field of 110 was the largest in the history of the tournament. The Burlington four-man team, including Allen, Jack Goss, Clifton Price and S. A. Densmore, turned in a total score of 327 to gain the Governor McCullough Cup. The Rutland quartet placed second with 333, followed by the Orleans Country Club team with 335, and the Mountainview entry with 338. The tournament committee listed the first championship flight for scorers under 85, and then drew up divisions for five additional sixteens.

Hagen and Shute Are Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 27—Walter C. Hagen, Ryder Cup captain, and T. Densmore Shute of Philadelphia, the British open golf champion, will not compete in the Professional Golfers' Association championship at Milwaukee, their manager, Bob Harlow, said yesterday. Hagen and Shute are now "barnstorming" together in Great Britain and although they are exempt from qualifying in the P. G. A., they are booked overseas through the end of July, according to Harlow.

Miss Cluett Faces Miss Gorham

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 27 (AP)—Margaret Cluett of Troy, New England champion, and Elizabeth Gorham of Buffalo will meet for the women's singles title of the twenty-first annual tennis tournament of the Lake Placid Club. Miss Cluett yesterday won her semifinal from Louise Braselton of Washington, D. C., 6—1, 6—3, and Miss Gorham disposed of Barbara Hanal of New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Defeat of Powell Creates Surprise In English Sport

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—M. H. C. Gutteridge, former president of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, brought off one of the biggest surprises in this year's sport when he recently beat J. V. Powell in the half-mile championship of England's Southern Counties. Powell, the favorite, who ran second to the famous Thomas Hampson in the 880-yard race at the 1932 British championships, took the lead in the last straight and looked a certain winner 20 yards from the tape. But the irrepressible "Mike," away back behind T. H. Scrimshaw, the second man, had still to be reckoned with. He produced an electrifying burst of speed, flashed past Scrimshaw, caught Powell two yards before the finish and thrust out his chest just in time to break the worsted. Gutteridge's time, 1m., 54 4-5s., was a record for the "Southern" meeting, three-fifths second faster than Hampson's in 1930 and 1932. Hampson, the present Olympic champion for 800 meters, has retired from active athletics.

Five members of the British team that took part in the Olympic Games last summer at Los Angeles were in action at Southend in the "Southern"—Powell, D. O. Finlay, R. St. G. Harper, E. L. Page, and S. C. Fuller; but the only one to gain a championship was Finlay in the 120-yard high hurdles. He regained a title that was his in 1930 and 1931, and he wrested it from the holder, Harper. They had a great battle over the sticks and the winner was credited with the second fastest time in the history of the meeting, 14.9s. This is only one-tenth second outside the record by C. C. Weightman-Smith, renowned Cambridge University Blue from South Africa.

Page, the British 100-yard champion in 1931, was not at the top of his form, and he was unplaced in both the 100 and the furlong. Those races were won by G. T. Saunders and F. F. Wolff (holder) in 10.1s. and 22 1-5s. respectively. Fuller was second in the final of the 220 yards. In an earlier round, he had a close race with L. E. Hobbs, son of J. B. Hobbs, the world-renowned cricketer.

Lord Burghley—described as the most popular athlete Britain has ever produced—was still in active athletics, although his retirement was announced at the outset of the present season. He won the Midland's 120-yard hurdle championship once again at Birmingham. His time was 15 4-5s. The big feature of the 1933 Midland's championships was A. W. Green's dual victory in the 100 and 220-yard sprints. This veteran member of the Birchfield Harriers has now won the Midland's "100" nine times in succession. F. R. Webster, the junior pole vaulting champion of England, distinguished himself among the seniors by winning his particular event with a leap of 11ft. 6in., the best ever recorded at the meeting, and K. H. Pridie took the weight-put with a record distance of 44ft. 3½in. Both these athletes are members of the celebrated London Athletic Club.

Three new divisional records were set up in the Northern championships at Manchester, and two of them were by H. Reeves, of the Manchester City Police. He threw the discus 122ft. 8in. and the hammer 113ft. 6¾in. The other "best" was by F. Phillipson, a Salford Harrier, who cleared 11ft. 7in. while winning the pole-vault. S. E. Englehart, a member of the 1932 British Olympic team, won the furlong by a foot in 23 2-5s., with Walter Rangeley, Salford Harriers, a close second. Rangeley is a veteran—it may be recalled that he finished second to Percy Williams, Canada, in the final of the Olympic 200 meters at Amsterdam five years ago; but he was fast enough to win the Northern 100-yard title this year.

Austin vs. Merlin And Perry Against Cochet

PARIS, July 27 (AP)—The draw for the British challenge of France for the Davis Cup today pitted H. W. (Bunny) Austin against Andre Merlin, French youngster, in the first match, with Henri Cochet, ace of the tricolor squad, against Fred J. Perry, England's No. 1, in the second. The order will be reversed on the final day of play.

Perry and George Patrick Hughes will play doubles for Great Britain against the veteran French combination of Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon.

The first two singles contests will be played at Roland Garros Stadium Friday, with the doubles on Saturday and the last two singles on Sunday.

Both captains reported their men in excellent shape for the encounter.

Mrs. Federman Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEAL, N. J., July 27—Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club yesterday captured the Jersey Shore golf championship when she added her score of 85 on the Hollywood Golf Club links to the 83 scored at Rumson and 82 at Norwood for a winning total of 251. Mrs. Federman succeeds Jane Brooks of Rockland County, who finished in third place with 259, when she played into too many bunkers on the Hollywood course. Mrs. Arthur Ransahoff, a newcomer to the metropolitan district from New Orleans, took second place with a score of 258.

Flame Continues to Lead

COWES, Eng., July 27 (AP)—The British yacht, Flame, continued to lead the international racing fleet in the Cowes-Fastnet ocean race, according to radio advices received here today. Flame passed the Lizard, homeward bound, late last night, a few hours after Ilex was reported rounding Fastnet Rock, the half-way mark. No report was received concerning the position of the three American entries.

Runyan and Dudley Return

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., and Ed Dudley of Concordville, Penna., members of the United States Ryder Cup golf team, who participated in the cup matches and the British open, returned today in the liner Washington from England. Dudley finished eighth in the open with a score of 295, while Runyan failed to qualify among the low 60 players for the final 36 holes.

Mrs. Moody Named Captain

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., Wimbledon tennis champion, and outstanding singles star, was named today to captain the United States team for the international women's matches with England for the Wightman Cup at Forest Hills, Aug. 4-5.

American Association

Results July 26

Toledo 16, Louisville 6.
Louisville 3, Toledo 2.
Columbus 9, Indianapolis 3.
Indianapolis 17, Columbus 11.
Minneapolis 4, Kansas City 1.
Only games scheduled.

Yankees Win First Game From Boston Then Lose Second

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	59	33	.641
New York	58	34	.630
Philadelphia	47	46	.505
Detroit	46	45	.489
Cleveland	45	50	.473
Chicago	45	50	.462
Boston	41	51	.446
St. Louis	35	63	.357

Results July 26

New York 2, Boston 0.
Boston 9, New York 4.
Detroit 9, St. Louis 7.
Cleveland 7, Chicago 3.
Only games scheduled.

The American League baseball race, at least as far as the leadership is concerned, was unchanged yesterday, as the New York Yankees divided a doubleheader with Boston and the Washington Senators were idle. One game still separates the two leaders. Vernon Gomes pitched the Yanks to a 2-to-0 shutout victory in the opener at Fenway Park, holding the Red Sox to five scattered hits. Bob Weiland pitched five-hit ball for the losers, but could not keep pace with his Yankee opponent, who struck out eight men. Boston had nine men left on the bases, which speaks well for Gomes's work in the pinches. The Red Sox pounded Walter Brown and Cy Moore for 12 hits in the second contest, including three triples. A five-run rally in the fourth decided.

The Detroit Tigers won a slugging battle with the St. Louis Browns yesterday, 9 to 7. Tom Bridges pitched until one man was out in the eighth and yielded 13 safeties, but was given credit for the triumph. His triple in the seventh with the bases full was an important hit. The Browns rallied for five runs in their half of the eighth and just fell short of tying the score. Gehringer and Fox had three hits apiece for the Tigers, while Davis contributed a pair of doubles.

The Chicago White Sox shook up their batting order yesterday, but the changes failed to produce results, for they lost to Cleveland, 7 to 1. The Indians touched Joe Heving for three runs in the fourth inning and that was all they needed. They put across three more in the eighth for good measure, however, mostly because of three errors. Each Cleveland player made at least one hit and Knickerbocker and Hudlin had two. The scores by innings:

At Boston—First Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Batteries—Gomes and Dickey; Weiland and Ferrell. Umpires—Summers and McGowan. Time—2h.

Second Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	x	9	12	3
New York	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	1

Batteries—L. Brown and Ferrell; W. Brown, Moore and Dickey. Losing pitcher—W. Brown. Umpires—McGowan and Summers. Time—1h. 54m.

At Detroit

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	2	0	0	2	1	2	3	0	x	9	14	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	0	7	13	2

Batteries—Bridges, Hogsett and Hayworth; Stiles, Hebert and Shea. Winning pitcher—Bridges. Losing pitcher—Stiles. Umpires—Kolls, Hildebrand and Dinneen. Time—2h. 2m.

At Chicago

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	7	11	1
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	3

Batteries—Hudlin and Pytlak; Heving and Berry. Umpires—Van Grafan and Owens. Time—1h. 47m.

Giants Win Two Games, Adding to Their Lead

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	55	38	.604
Chicago	53	42	.558
Pittsburgh	51	43	.543
St. Louis	48	45	.516
Boston	47	45	.511
Cincinnati	45	47	.489
Brooklyn	37	52	.416
Philadelphia	37	52	.416

Results July 26

New York 5, Brooklyn 3.
New York 4, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago at Pittsburgh, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Returning home after a successful trip into the West, the New York Giants added one full game to their margin of leadership in the National League baseball race yesterday by twice defeating the Brooklyn Dodgers, 5 to 3 and 4 to 3. This morning the Giants are four contests ahead of the second-place Cubs, who did not play yesterday. Home runs decided the first game at the Polo Grounds and was not captured by the Giants until the ninth inning. Schumacher and Benge staged a pitchers' battle for eight innings, but both retired before the ninth had started, Joe Hutcheson, Brooklyn rookie outfielder, hit a homer with two on in the sixth, only to have the Giants tie the score in the eighth. Vergez hit home runs for the winners in the second and seventh, but it was Ott's smash in the ninth with one on that decided. Parmelee went the distance in the second game, yielding six hits.

Four-hit pitching by Bill Hallahan and Jim Mooney enabled the St. Louis Cardinals to beat Cincinnati yesterday, 3 to 2. It was the Cardinals' second straight victory under the management of Frankie Frisch. Hallahan worked the first six innings, holding the Reds to three safeties, but was forced to leave the game because of a tiring arm. Bob O'Farrell hit a pair of singles for the winners and drove in two runs. Paul Derringer started and finished for Cincinnati. The scores by innings:

At New York—First Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	—	6	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	3	4

Batteries—Schumacher, Bell and Mancuso, Richards; Benge, Shaute and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Bell. Losing pitcher—Shaute. Umpires—Stark, Rigler and Moran. Time—2h.

Second Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	x	4	7	0
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	6	2

Batteries—Parmelee and Mancuso; Carroll, Beck and Lopes. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Rigler, Moran and Stark. Time—1h. 50m.

At St. Louis

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	x	3	9	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	2

Batteries—Hallahan, Mooney and O'Farrell; Derringer and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Hallahan. Umpires—Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—1h. 38m.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	30	12	.625
New Orleans	17	14	.548
Memphis	18	19	.514
Chattanooga	16	17	.485
Birmingham	15	18	.454
Nashville	13	15	.464
Little Rock	15	18	.455
Atlanta	13	18	.419

Results July 26

New Orleans 5, Memphis 0.
Memphis 2, New Orleans 0.
Atlanta 2, Knoxville 3.
Only games played.

Rainfall Causes Trying Conditions In Western Golf

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27 (AP)—The Western Golf Association yesterday postponed the second round of its amateur tournament until this afternoon after incessant rainfall had converted the Country Club course into a marsh and half the starting field had been eliminated in muddy contests over the boggy tract.

Today the 16 surviving players will meet in 18-hole matches. The quarterfinals will be played Friday, semifinals Saturday and finals Sunday.

Yesterday, after three days of incessant downpours, every hole was a water hole. The traps were miniature lakes.

Umbrellas a Help

The more fortunate players carried umbrellas, others strippad to the waist and rolled their trousers or knickers above their knees. The caddies were barefooted. A windstorm which tore across the course around noon doubled the hazardous work of executing accurate shots.

The first round saw Gus Moreland, of Dallas, defending champion, defeat Sidney Salomon, of St. Louis, 4 and 3, but such stars as Johnny Lehman, of Chicago; Billy Howell, of Richmond; Emmett Spicer and Keefe Carter, of Oklahoma City, were ushered out.

Lehman, who won the title in 1930 and set a qualifying round record a year ago, was beaten by Mike Roach, curly-haired youngster from St. Louis, who built a one-hole lead on the first nine and then won three successive holes starting with the twelfth.

Walker Cup Player Out

Howell, a Walker Cup player last year, could not putt over the water and found himself out as he missed a five-footer on the eighteenth, beaten by Fred Barsodi, of Houston, the youngest contender, 1 up.

Spicer, twice Southern title winner, was beaten in the only extra-hole match by Walter Emery, of Oklahoma City, the national intercollegiate champion, as Spicer failed on a short putt on the nineteenth.

Don Armstrong, of Aurora, Ill., had the best round of day, equaling par for the 12 holes he needed to beat Louis Montedonico, of Memphis, 7 and 6.

Zell Eaton, of Oklahoma City, the medalist; Jack Westland of Chicago; Sam Perry, of Birmingham, and Charles Yates, of Atlanta, came through safely. Eaton whipped Curtis Persons, of Memphis, 3 and 2; Westland downed Maurice Hankinson, Oklahoma City, 4 and 3; Perry defeated L. P. Jones, Memphis, 3 and 2, and Yates won from Joseph Switzer, Chicago, 6 and 5.

Cricketers Will Tour America for Exhibit

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Sir Julien Cahn, a Nottingham millionaire, who devotes a great deal of his money and leisure to cricket, is to take a team on tour in Canada, United States, and Bermuda. The side is scheduled to leave Southampton on Aug. 12 and will be abroad for nearly seven weeks.

The cricketers are due to arrive at Quebec Aug. 17, and their first match will be in Montreal two days later. Games in Ottawa, Toronto, St. Catherines, Hamilton, and London, will be played before the tourists reach Chicago for a match Sept. 2. Three teams will be opposed in New York Sept. 6, 7, and 8. Sept. 11 the Englishmen will be in Bermuda for four games, including one Sept. 15 against a Bermuda XI.

Sir Julien Cahn's team includes international cricketers in I. A. R. Peebles, R. W. V. Robins, and L. Richmond, who have all played for England, R. C. Blunt (New Zealand), and D. P. B. Morkel (South Africa). The others—F. C. W. Newman, G. F. Summers, C. R. Maxwell, S. D. Rhodes, T. B. Reddick, G. F. Heane, E. W. Swanton, and H. R. Munt—have collectively had a good deal of experience in the English inter-county championship.

Record Field to Try For Horseshoe Title

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—A record field, including five former titleholders, came to Soldier Field today to settle the world's horseshoe pitching championship of 1933.

Blair Nunmaker of Cleveland, world champion for the past four years, was a big favorite to repeat in the pitching for fame and $1600 in gold; but was promised plenty of competition from such stars as Jimmy Risk, Montpelier, Ind., holder of the American Association title; Frank Jackson of Kellerton, Iowa; Charles C. Davis of Kansas City; Burt Duryee, Ohio champion, and Ferdando Isais, Mexican pitcher and California champ.

Women also were entered in a tournament with Mrs. Mayme Francisco of Columbus, Ohio, the defending champion. Mrs. C. A. Lanham of Bloomington, Ill., and Mrs. George Brouillette of Minneapolis were regarded as her most dangerous rivals. Qualifying trials were scheduled for today.

Summerfelt Will Play

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—Milton Summerfelt, captain of U. S. Military Academy's football team and all-America guard, has accepted an invitation to play with Dick Hanley's all-stars against Howard Jones's Western Aces at Soldier Field Aug. 24.

Aknusti And Aurora Reach Final in Polo

Beat U.S. Army and Hurricanes, Respectively, on Long Island Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., July 27—Aknusti and Aurora will fight out the final round of the National junior polo championship at the Sands Point Club, here, on Sunday afternoon, as a result of the two semifinal-round matches, played here and at Meadow Brook, yesterday.

The Aknusti four, with the Gerry brothers, Harriman and Mills, fairly ran away from the defending champions, the United States Army team. The latter had an almost new lineup. The score was 11 to 5, and only for the first and part of the second chukkers were the officers able to make any stand against the brilliant play of the Aknusti forwards. This was played at Meadow Brook.

The game here, however, between Aurora and the Hurricanes, was closely fought most of the way. Seymour W. Knox, who organized and captained the winning team, and William Post 3d, the back, broke loose on attack, and scored five goals in the two last chukkers, while holding the opposition scoreless. The summaries:

National Junior Polo Championship
Semifinal Round

Aknusti		U. S. Army
No. 1—W. A. Harriman		Lieut. C. W. Read Jr.
No. 2—J. P. Mills		Lieut. H. W. Kiefer

Pony for Aknusti: Read 2, Kiefer, Jacobs, Beck—R. L. Gerry Jr., Lieut.-Col. J. K. Brown.

Score—Aknusti 11, Army 5. Goals—Harriman 4, Mills 3, R. Gerry 3, R. Gerry, pony for Aknusti; Read 2, Kiefer, Jacobs, Brown for Army. Referee—Richard Allison. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Aurora		Hurricanes
No. 1—Lewis Smith		Stephen Sanford
No. 2—Seymour H. Knox		W. G. Reynolds
No. 3—H. E. Talbot Jr.		E. A. S. Hopping
Back—William Post 3d		T. Q. Preece

Score—Aurora 8, Hurricanes 3. Goals—Knox 3, Post 2, Smith 3 for Aurora; Hopping 2, Sanford for Hurricanes. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Six 7½m. chukkers.

Light Competition As U. S. Athletes Make Clean Sweep

STOCKHOLM, July 27 (AP)—Facing light competition from a group of Swedish athletes, the touring track and field stars from the United States made a clean sweep of six events in a meet at Surahammar last night. Only Eric Ny, Swedish middle distance ace who competed in the 1932 Olympics at Los Angeles, was able to give the Americans a run for their money, finishing second in both the 400-meter and 200-meter events. There were no outstanding performances in the meet.

Ralph H. Metcalfe, the Marquette University sprinter, took the 100-meter dash in the slow time of 11s. flat, winning easily from Holmgren, who was clocked in 12.3s. Ivan W. Fuqua, Indiana quarter-miler, took the other sprint, covering the 200 meters in 23.4s. to beat Ny by a full second. Johnny Morris of Louisiana, whose specialty is hurdling, was third in 24.5s.

George E. Spitz Jr., of New York took the high jump with an easy leap of 5ft. 11in., while Gustafsson could do no better than 5ft. 4 3-16in. for second place. Henri J. Laborde of Stanford and John G. Anderson of New York finished one-two in the discus throw, the former tossing the platter 147ft. 7 11-16in. and the latter making 146ft. 9¾in.

Glenn V. Cunningham, middle distance star from Kansas, took the 400-meter run in 54.6s. with Ny second and Joseph P. McCluskey, former Fordham distance runner, third.

The Americans won the 400-meter relay from the Surahammar Athletic Club with a time of 49.4s. to 50s. for the losers.

English First-Class County Cricket Scores

LONDON, July 27 (Canadian Press)—Closing scores at the end of the first day's play in first-class county cricket matches yesterday were:

Middlesex 136 (Verity, five for 43); Yorkshire, 241 for six (Leyland, 86; Barber, 64), at Lord's.

Somerset, 133 (Gover, five for 32); Surrey, 176 for five (Hobbs, 80, not out), at the Oval.

Lancashire, 348 (Tyldesley, 158; Parnter, 71), against Hampshire, at Bournemouth.

Gloucestershire, 145 (Nichols, seven for 52); Essex, 331 for four (Taylor, 72, Pope, 99; O'Connor, 82, not out), at Clacton.

Sussex, 302 (Cornon, five for 59); Derby, 98 for four, at Hove.

Kent, 305 (Ames, 71; Watt, 69; Smith, five for 68; Leicestershire, 125 for three (Shipman, 57, not out), at Maidstone.

Red Sox Sign Joe Judge

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox announced this morning the signing of Joe Judge, veteran first baseman. Judge, until recently, was with the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League, and before that spent 17 successive years with the Washington Senators. He is a left-hander, and will report to the Red Sox at once. To make room for Judge, the Sox released Fred Muller, rookie infielder, to the Montreal club of the International League on option.

By-Plays

Another Medal for Bingham

WILLIAM J. BINGHAM, director of athletics at Harvard University, won his share of medals as a track athlete in his days of competition at Exeter Academy and Harvard University. He won many first- and second-place medals of which he is justly proud today. Now, long past his days of competition, he is exceedingly happy by reason of another trophy received recently. When the Oxford-Cambridge and Princeton-Cornell track and field meet took place, Bingham refereed it. In token of appreciation he was presented at the after-meet banquet with a solid gold belt buckle. It is a beautifully molded buckle with the seals of all four universities on the front. The back is engraved, stating the particulars. It was a nice gesture and is duly appreciated by the Harvard director.

* * *

Not a Question of Gate Receipts

Of course it would be fallacy to even harbor a thought that pressing need of gate receipts is in any way accountable for the healing of strained relations in the collegiate football world. At the same time it might be safe to applaud, without reasoning the cause, the return of games with alluring gate possibilities such as Brown-Dartmouth, Stanford-St. Mary's, Army-Navy, and even Harvard-Princeton might enter that category.

Roused Motorists Ask State Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

down proposals from his department aiming to protect the motorcar owner in instances similar to that recently arising when the State suspended the right of the Lloyd's Insurance Company of America to sell compulsory insurance.

Charges of apathy against the Legislature draw more fire. Records show that 30 insurance companies have lost the right to handle compulsory insurance since the law was passed in 1927. Customers were left high and dry on the sandbar of higher insurance costs. The estimated loss to motorcar owners from this lack of protection is $1,000,000.

Posting of Bond Favored

In the wake of the Lloyd ruling comes the declaration by Mr. Merton L. Brown, insurance commissioner, that insurance companies should be forced to put up a bond before they are allowed to sell compulsory insurance. It would be placed either with a trust company or with the state treasurer until the company moves out of the State, goes out of business or is forced to give up the sale of compulsory insurance.

In either event, motorists would get back their premiums according to the ratio of their unearned investment. In the case of Lloyds, it is expected that motorists will regain less than 50 per cent of their yearly premium. The company is still licensed to handle other insurance business. But to reinsure in other companies, the Lloyd customers, according to authorities, must pay the short-term, special rate—amounting to 51 per cent of the yearly premium.

The chief significance of the Lloyd ruling is its reflections upon a situation that demands action. Most of the 30 previous rulings were the result of company failures when comparative losses to motorists and truck companies were far greater than those sustained by Lloyd customers.

A further provision in the commissioner's bond plan would give him the right to fix the bond or change it at any time on the basis of company's volume of business.

It would be administered in much the same way as workmen's compensation insurance against the collapse of insurance.

Public support is held to be the essential element in the campaign to lower insurance rates and protect the motorist. The experiment can be a tremendous success or a woeful failure, authorities say, according to the measure of public backing it invites.

Automobile men outside the State House feel that there is a monkey-wrench somewhere in the insurance machinery. The policy, they say, has been to let the assured suffer for something the State compels him to do. The insurance department, in turn, bids for the coöperation of the Legislature and of the man in the street who pays little attention to the insurance machinery until a piece of the broken monkey-wrench flies at his own car.

Abolition of higher short-term rates is another way the insurance commissioner will seek to coöperate with the motorist when the next Legislature convenes. He asks the same coöperation from the motorist.

Another proposal gaining ground is to require that a company have a surplus in its own reserves of at least $100,000 before it is allowed to insure the motorists.

In his fight to abolish short-term rates and require the posting of bonds, the commissioner faces a bulwark of insurance interests. They are too close to the margin of profit now, they say, too add to their expenses. There follows the charge that the Legislature is unduly influenced by insurance interests. Yet, the insurance men have fought compulsory insurance "tooth and nail" while the Legislature has clung to it like a pet hobby.

So—the paradoxes persist. And the authorities continue to argue that if the State is going to compel its motorists to insure, it should give them a full measure of protection.

Farley Does a Good Job In Cutting Postal Deficit

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP)—A left-over $153,000,000 post-office deficit was reported today by Mr. Ambrose O'Connell, special assistant to the Postmaster-General, to have been "almost entirely wiped out."

In his address, asking greater use of the postal service, Mr. O'Connell said that Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, "came into office to find a postal deficit of $153,000,000 incurred by the previous Administration." "Through his unusual executive and administrative ability, Mr. Farley had, within the space of a few short months, without impairment to the mail service, almost entirely wiped out the colossal postal deficit and placed the federal postal service upon a self-sustaining basis," Mr. O'Connell added.

King of Italy Expected To Visit United States

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy will visit America in the near future, a source close to the Royal Family indicated yesterday. (Reports of the visit have been circulated in Rome, but have not been confirmed there.)

Plans have been virtually perfected for the trip, said the informant, a nobleman, who added he would know within a few weeks the date on which the monarch expects to sail. The Italian King's visit, he said, probably would be made within the next few months, perhaps earlier. The King, he explained, has wanted to come to America primarily to return the visit to Italy of President Woodrow Wilson in 1919.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	64	46	.582
Rochester	62	49	.559
Toronto	60	51	.541
Baltimore	59	52	.518
Montreal	55	55	.500
Albany	52	58	.468
Buffalo	50	60	.455
Jersey City	49	67	.374

Results July 26

Baltimore 11, Newark 5.
Newark 5, Baltimore 1.
Jersey City 8, Albany 2.
Jersey City 4, Albany 3 (12 innings).
Toronto 2, Montreal 1.
Toronto 8, Montreal 5.
Buffalo 6, Rochester 5.

Ways of Achieving New Deal Given To Latin America

(Continued from Page 1)

proposal that the union's governing board be composed of specially appointed representatives, instead of diplomatic envoys in Washington. The new board, shortly after the adjournment of the Montevideo conference, to summon experts from the nations of the New World to suggest a definite program regarding:

(a) A continental economic agreement.

(b) The establishment of a continental planning board, and regional and national planning commissions.

(c) The establishment of a central financial organization.

Fourth, to plan for the formation of an Inter-American Court of Justice outlined by the American Institute of International Law.

Roosevelt's Courage Cited

An ambitious program and one likely to hold the Pan-American Conference in session for the greater part of 1934. And yet, a program with ideas that sooner or later must seemingly come to pass if the two American continents are to gradually pull away from the mistakes of the last century.

Unquestionably, Señor Mortez is influenced by President Roosevelt's proclamation for the "New Deal." He referred time and again to the "courage and vision of a leader whose unquestioned honesty and sincerity had conquered the unanimous support of American citizens." He pointed out how this courage had made possible the adoption and application of policies which six months ago would have been considered sheer nonsense. He might have added that the American people were ready for almost any plan which a new Administration could produce leading them from the paths of economic desolation.

Señor Mortez found much satisfaction in noting that the "United States, the bed rock of heartless capitalism, the cradle of materialistic philosophy (not so bad as it reads), the nation without ideals, the colossus of the North, had suddenly embarked upon a course of self-correction, becoming the champion of the rights of many instead of the privileges of a few, and daring to penetrate the innermost secrets of money changers." This has a familiar ring to it.

American Motives Defended

Interestingly, it took a man from another country to discover these "surprising changes." However, it is pleasing to have a person from a nation so near to the United States as Mexico sing praises rather than cast aspersions. And it is gratifying to be told that the United States is "not only cleaning house but actually laying the foundations for a new and mightier

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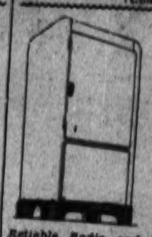

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Quality Work, Moderate Prices
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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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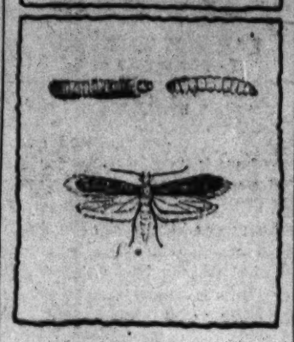


Clothes Moth

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"IS IT true that the common clothes moth has no mouth in the flying stage and therefore can do no damage? Do moth millers eat clothes?" asks Mrs. M. P. of Belmont, Mass.

All insects have mouths. Some do not use them in the adult stage, but they have them. The clothes moth has two distinct sets of mouths in its existence. When the insect hatches from the egg as a small larva, it has an excellent pair of biting mandibles, and with them it can do a fairly creditable job chewing up Dad's best tuxedo or Sister's bathing suit.

After feasting for about two weeks, the well-fed larva moves on to virgin territory, where it can reap the longest woolen shreds to mix with saliva or liquid silk in fashioning a sleeping cloak of silk and wool. In this it sleeps for two or three weeks, depending upon heat and atmospheric conditions.

From the cozy little cocoon it emerges as an adult winged imago; but along with the discarded shape and habits of the larval stage, it has exchanged the biting mouthparts for sucking ones. It can't bite now if it wants to. Plant nectar is its food, provided it can find its way out to where the plants are.

But though it hasn't the ability to do any biting, it still has a powerful potential weapon in that little abdominal appendage called the egg duct. Small white eggs are laid wherever the female assumes her future progeny will find good feeding grounds. The egg-laying takes place mostly in the daytime. At night the adults are active in flying about the house, and are attracted by lights.

In order to make sure that any valuable garments or rugs are safe from moths during periods of nonuse, it is best to store them with a cold-storage company, perhaps in a temperature below 40 degrees Fahrenheit. Larvae cannot develop at this temperature. In storing less valuable woolens, in chests or drawers, be sure that they are first cleansed or that all the material has been fumigated with bisulphide of carbon. Mohair and all cloth furniture liable to attack may be sprayed with benzine or naphtha.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Mending

Last summer I found it profitable to mend lingerie, put on fresh ribbons and buttons, and darn hose. This outside work did not at all interfere with my own home routine, including attending to my young child. I often took some work to the park to do.

The idea came from a real desire to serve; and the work, as a result, was the best I had ever done.

Mrs. Jessie C.

Weaving and Pottery

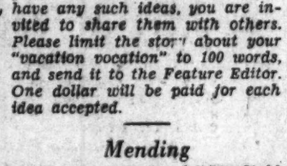
My brother and I are learning to weave articles and make pottery at Hull House (Chicago) which was founded by Jane Addams. Hull House furnishes the material and sells the articles that are made. One-half of the money from each article goes to Hull House, and the other half goes to the child who has made it. In this way the children learn to make many useful articles and earn some money while learning. Many community centers and classes at branch libraries teach children to make novelties which can be sold.

Leonard G. Jr.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Eighty-one stations—
associated with the Columbia Broadcasting Company radiocast programs of Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians, making it the largest network for any regular program on either of the national chains.



Officials—
of Ogden, Utah, were perplexed when a citizen offered to deed two acres of city property to the city if the water department would cancel her $26 water bill.

Dramatic censorship—
was so severe in Vienna in the early part of the nineteenth century that stage lovers were prevented from appearing in a scene unless accompanied by a chaperon.

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy New York Evening Post
Back at It

Courtesy Chicago Daily News
Would the Lady Like a Lift?

Courtesy Detroit News
Don't Forget the Oxygen

Courtesy Indianapolis News
The Prodigal's Return

Courtesy Omaha World-Herald
Here, Only, Can It Be Found

Courtesy Providence Bulletin
Getting Ready to Get Acquainted

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

124.

The girl standing by the horse with the white coat on is from the largest city west of the Mississippi in the United States. She was telling us last night how that when she left that her mother told her to behave herself over and over in no uncertain terms. She by the way played on her school hockey team for two years which won the state championship

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"One at a time" (Miss R. P.)—The correspondent asks how the words in this phrase should be parsed in the sentence: "They came one at a time."

Idioms are sometimes difficult to resolve grammatically. The phrase, of course, means "singly"; and we should regard it as a phrasal adverb, modifying the verb "came."

Comma before "and" in a series (R. J. L.)—The correspondent has observed this department's indorsement of a comma before "and" in a series of coördinate words or phrases, and inquires if there are not times when it would be incorrect to use the comma in this place.

Yes; for example: "The job of clearing the land was divided, my father, my mother, my little sister and I, as was arranged, doing equal shares." The assumption is that "little sister and I" are children, capable of doing together as much as the father or mother. If the comma were placed before "and," the implication would be that the work was divided into four parts instead of three.

We feel, too, that the comma is properly omitted here: "Red roses, pink phlox, white daisies and asters, grouped according to color in three different vases, adorned the mantel." The comma would be inserted here, however: "We gathered red roses, pink phlox, white daisies, and asters."

Note, too, that the habitual proper use of a comma before "and" in a series would in time greatly simplify the reading of sentences such as: "I saw John, Mary and George being away." The absence of a comma before the conjunction would indicate at once (in case the sentence were continued on another page, for example) that the names were not in a series; and the oral reader could govern himself accordingly.

Note the value of the comma before "and" in the third line of the first "Vacation Vocation."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

A MAN'S task is always light if his heart is light.—WALLACE.

In Lighter Vein

Tourist Note

Teachers: "What animal hunts in packs?"

Willie: "The Customs Inspector."

Humorist

"Rightee-Ho, Gerald! I'll be at the registrar's at ten sharp. Must ring off now, old fruit, because Mr. Harringay's here and says he's got something to say to me."

Hopeless

At the first performance of "Arms and the Man," by G. Bernard Shaw, an overwhelming call for the author was interrupted by someone in the gallery "booing" his utmost.

"I heartily agree with you, sir," said Mr. Shaw, looking in the direction of the voice. "But what can two do against this houseful?"

Aha!

"That's a nice little boy," said the visitor as little Johnny picked up his scattered toys. "I guess your mother has promised you something if you clean up the room."

"If I don't," he corrected her.

Explained

Editor: "This is just a lot of lame verse."

Poet: "Hm-m! Perhaps you should bind it in limp leather."

The Truth

Mrs. Van Epps: "Cora, did you sweep behind that door?"

Cora: "Yes, mum, I sweeps everything behind that door."—*Grit.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Yesterday the Boss fixed up a box for Jumbo to sleep in—
And when night came he put him in it and told him to stay there—
Well, I hadn't been in my bed very long before I heard a familiar 'oink, oink'—
It was little Jumbo-
And he didn't do a thing but invite himself into my bed—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Worth Knowing

A SIGN DISPLAYED ON THE LAWNS OF THE OREGON STATE CAPITOL, AT SALEM, ACTUALLY INVITES PEOPLE TO WALK ON THE GRASS

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Wisdom

The ruin of most men dates from some idle moment.—*George Hillard.*

Better keep yourself clean and bright; you are the window through which you must see the world.—*G. Bernard Shaw.*

The country is both the philosopher's garden and library, in which he reads and contemplates the power of wisdom and the goodness of God.—*William Penn.*

Manhood, not scholarship, is the first aim of education.—*Ernest Thompson Seton.*

I want it said of me by those who knew me best that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow.—*Lincoln.*

A politician thinks of the next election a statesman of the next generation.—*James Clarke.*

You had better live your best and act your best, and think your best today, for today is the sure preparation for tomorrow.—*Harriet Martineau.*

The darkest hour in any man's life is when he sits down to plan how to get money without earning it.—*Horace Greeley.*

When thee builds a prison, thee had better build with the thought in mind that thee and thy children may occupy the cells.—*Elizabeth Fry.*

What They Say

Ford's View

"I hope wages rise throughout the whole automobile industry. It will at least enable the employees of some shops to buy some of the cars they make."—*Henry Ford.*

Cleopatra and Liquor

"The brewing trade has always had to be taxed and watched and controlled ever since Cleopatra's day, and nobody thinks that Cleopatra was a kill-joy."—*Lady Astor.*

Progress

"Human progress is made not by compulsion, but by the development of higher standards of conduct and nobler emotions among the people."—*Elihu Root.*

Better Politics

"I am in favor of every political leader who promises social advancement based on justice and sound political economy."—*Bruce Barton.*

Logical Route

"There is no royal road to lower taxes. The only way to really lower taxes is to spend less money."—*Albert C. Ritchie.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin.

IN A recent issue of "Vossische Zeitung" was a letter written by a Berlin woman in connection with a correspondence concerning the sagacity of dogs.

She related that some years ago her baby daughter had passed on, and to mitigate her situation she had traveled to other scenes. During her stay in a beautiful country spot, her meals were served in the garden, for she was feeling her loss too greatly to mix with the other guests in the boarding house. While eating her lonely supper, a little dog—a fox terrier—tried repeatedly to attract her attention, but she took no notice.

Next morning at breakfast the dog was there again, gazing up at her persistently and, it seemed to her, questioningly. She then spoke to the dog and immediately it trotted along the path leading to the house, paused at a short distance, looked back, waited a minute, and then returned to her. This the animal repeated three times. The lady assumed that something was wanted of her and she rose and followed. The dog led the way into the house and down into a cellar where in a shallow wash-tub, several pretty little fox-terrier puppies were disporting themselves. The dog put its front paws upon the edge of the tub and looked long into the writer's face with affectionate eyes. Deeply touched, the visitor assured the little dog-mother that her puppies were the most charming she had ever seen, which obviously delighted her four-footed friend.

At this moment the daughter of the house entered the cellar and expressed amazement and alarm on seeing the visitor. She asked how she came to be there, saying nobody, not even her father who owned the animal, dared go near the puppies—the dog was so savage! No one in the house could account for the strange transformation.

The writer added that during the whole of her stay the little dog came to her room every night and scratched until admitted. After a "little chat" the four-footed mother returned to her babies.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

An Epochal Conference

THE best thing about the World Economic Conference, which adjourns today, is that its failure disturbs the world so little. This gathering, whose success seemed indispensable, has succeeded chiefly in awakening the nations to the fact that they are already on the road to economic recovery.

Of course there have been other accomplishments. The conference has failed in not achieving the solutions expected from it. But minor agreements have been made and delegates have obtained a better understanding of one another and of their common problems. Study is to be continued by a committee, and the conference as a whole or by sections will be reassembled when the present rapid shifting of economic forces has been somewhat stabilized.

But regardless of later events, the conference will be remembered for at least three important developments. These, if not direct results of that meeting, were brought clearly to world attention by it:

1. The clarification of American policy. The layman is always surprised to find that statesmen are as prone to put off thinking through their problems as he is with his own. He was shocked when the London conference disclosed that despite preparatory commissions in Geneva and preliminary conversations in Washington, no real plans were ready.

And especially were Americans amazed to discover that their Government was trying to go in one direction with its foreign policy while traveling rapidly in a contrary direction with domestic policy. The conference forced that discovery; even some of the delegates had to go to London to make it. And although the ineptitudes and contradictions of Washington's conduct added to the irritation other nations felt at the sudden change in American policy, that policy was linked with a new and warming hope of recovery which somewhat thawed even a chilly gold bloc. Nations which had no real recovery program of their own were glad to see a definite—and upward—direction established by one powerful country.

2. The London conference may come to be remembered as the occasion for the launching of a permanent stable money policy by a great nation. If carried to success, the purpose announced by President Roosevelt on July 3 to give the dollar a steady value so that it will buy as much in the next generation as in this, would mark a veritable economic revolution. It would establish a reform which might obviate most of the principal ills the conference was summoned to remedy. Thus one vital monetary reform may be initiated at once by world agreement, but by the example of one nation.

3. And for historians the economic conference probably will date an era of economic nationalism. It disclosed as perhaps nothing else could the limits to which economic internationalism is confined at the present stage of human thinking.

It brought a recognition of the amazing extent to which national economic systems are politically organized so that trade is becoming more and more an exchange between governments instead of individuals. And it showed clearly that nations do not yet understand that it may be as profitable to buy as to sell. It further demonstrated that no nation is willing to sacrifice domestic trade for foreign.

At the same time the London meeting gave clear evidence that by rationalizing and mobilizing first their own conflicting economic forces, as the United States is now attempting to do, individual nations could help themselves more than they had believed. And it indicated that while sixty-six countries might not find a formula for a world agreement on tariffs, two neighbors might discover mutually advantageous gates in their trade barriers.

The reports from London that plans for the future center on smaller gatherings on special subjects rather than reconvening of the entire unwieldy conference imply that this lesson has been learned. If it has, and if statesmen and economists are willing to begin on a more modest scale, there is still much hope for international economic adjustments. This conference has helped to define the problem. And as peoples become more enlightened and less short-sightedly selfish they will find their fullest prosperity in mutual service.

Dress

ONLY one topic could unite bishops, postmen, tennis enthusiasts, conference delegates, dukes and letter writers to the press in a common interest. That topic is dress.

In Britain, of course, the policies of President Roosevelt and Herr Hitler each have their interested public. But the problems that are really exercising the keenest intellects of the country are, so far as one can learn from the press: Should bishops (as the Bishop of Kensington is said to have suggested) wear leather leggings? and ought dukes to dine in evening dress?

The urgency of this latter question has quite thrust into the background the even trickier question as to whether a considerable proportion of the nation will manage to dine at all.

Then there are the sartorial complications of the tennis court. Mr. H. W. Austin has many admirers, but not all of them have a taste for slicing their trousers off at the knee, as is the habit of that distinguished player when appearing at Wimbledon. It will be interesting to observe how many local sportsmen this summer agree with Mr. Austin that tennis court trousers should be "court" trousers in both the English and the French meanings of the term.

But it is the problem of evening dress that is causing the most earnest discussion. The Duke of Marlborough recently attended a banquet clad in a soft shirt and white suit, thus thoughtfully settling the vexed question of whether the Churchill family objects to white as a color, or only to White Papers.

The Duke's action, however, filled certain theatrical managers, including Mr. C. B. Cochran, with alarm. Soft shirts at dinner, it is felt, will result in plus fours in the stalls. This, thinks Mr. Cochran, must be avoided at all costs. The theater, he feels, is a social occasion, and everyone should dress for it, whether "dressing" means putting on a white tie or only a clean handkerchief.

Driving his point home, Mr. Cochran quotes with approval the owner of a theater who displayed over his gallery entrance, "No gentleman allowed in without a collar." As yet the noise of battle is unabated, and no one knows in which direction victory inclines.

Taming the Grain Market

HOW the selfishness of one individual might upset an entire national economy has been eloquently revealed in Chicago. One man had bought on margin no less than 13,000,000 bushels of corn and several million bushels of other grains. The selling wave started. His margin became exhausted. Prices tumbled down to the point where realization would have yielded just over the amount lent by the brokers. The brokers had to save their investment. They threatened to sell this huge accumulation. Hearing of the coming sale, the exchanges closed down, and on Saturday agreed to reopen only on condition that minimum prices were maintained.

Suppose this grain had been dumped on a market which was already tobogganing downhill. Prices would have fallen steeply. All other markets, security as well as commodity, would have been similarly affected. If the panic had been widespread enough, it would have communicated itself to other branchcs of economic activity. Manufacturers would have stopped ordering raw materials. Slipping prices are a sign that it is wiser to wait before stocking up with new goods. Waiting means idle plant, jobless workers, empty larders—and, what is so important nowadays, a blow to national morale.

The emprise on which the Government is embarked will permit of no such sabotage. It is welcome news that the practice of reporting speculative transactions has been resumed. In the public interest Washington must keep an eye on all the exchanges. The country is being pulled out of a depression by government action. Never before in American history has there been such an open identification of government with economic life.

More than 15,000,000 unemployed provided the justification for government interference. But the effort, like that of climbing a mountain, is beset with pitfalls, some seen and some unseen. The danger in Chicago was among the unseen. Any likelihood of its recurrence is now ruled out by the inauguration of the reporting system, and the Administration, with this kind of pitfall now observable, can again go forward, trying to persuade the people to be the agents of their own economic security. It is reported that the grain exchanges are likely out of this experience to adopt permanent codes limiting daily price fluctuations, limiting open lines of speculative commitments and requiring more adequate margins.

The order that the exchange must observe minimum prices is of course only temporary. Chicago is a market place, where the supply and demand of commodities meet and, in meeting, establish a price. That price might be high or it might be low, depending upon supply and demand. Obviously, however, the price to which the speculator's holdings would have hammered down corn and other grains would not have fairly reflected the new economic situation. Gambling on this order must be chased off the exchanges if ever the United States is to witness orderly economic progress. It is a sign of the times that the Chicago Board of Trade is coöperating so helpfully with the authorities to this end.

Highway Lighting for Safety

IF PERSISTENCE and ingenuity achieve their usual reward, illuminating engineers will triumph yet in their battle to make the night more safe for motoring. Frustrated in many a promising venture in this direction, they never have surrendered.

At the moment, the illuminating engineer has tackled the problem in a new way. Several important segments of New Jersey's busy highways have become laboratories in which experiments are being made with a road-lighting system that is a part of the highway rather than of the automobile. It means that a practical test is being made of what has long been a theory; namely, that the path of the automobile should be lighted by some source external to the vehicle itself.

It is easy enough to see the commercial implications of the experiment. Power producers and manufacturers of electrical equipment have high hopes of gaining a new and large market if the venture proves a success. If governmental units should undertake highway illumination on a large scale, a tremendous source of revenue would open up to these groups. They would be more than amply repaid for the cost of the New Jersey enterprise, which, incidentally, they are bearing.

It is not wise, however, to dismiss the experiment on the ground that it has commercial aspects. The records show that traffic hazards are four times as bad in night driving as in daylight. Hence, poor visibility is certainly a factor to be reckoned with by those charged with improving traffic safety.

Accident analysis shows, too, that present methods of illumination are only relatively successful. Car headlighting equipment, improved though it is, represents a compromise. If it is made powerful enough to provide adequate illumination for the high speed of modern night driving, then it follows inevitably that glare, always a grave menace, is increased. Where traffic masses and attempts to move at high speeds, conditions are difficult.

External illumination is claimed by many to be the answer to this dilemma; that it offers plenty of light without the smallest evidence of glare. Its sponsors are venturing to demonstrate that fact at their own expense. Skeptics should withhold their judgment until the final results are in and analyzed. These will show whether lighting the highway is safer than lighting the motor vehicle.

No one can validly object to the search of the power companies and equipment manufacturers for a new market if that search results in the saving of human lives.

The Core of Citizenship

GROWTH of the crime problem, and its relation to political corruption, have forced Americans to ask themselves searching questions. And they have found few answers that do not in some measure connect responsibility for crime and corruption with the responsibility called citizenship.

It is becoming clear that those who wish to live under a democratic form of government must exercise citizenship of a high order. There is a very real and growing desire to do this. But many feel a need for some guidance toward putting their desires into effect.

Lutherans attending the international Walther League convention at Chicago last week heard helpful advice on this subject from Mr. John W. Boehne, of Evansville, Ind., member of the United States House of Representatives. Mr. Boehne said to the young people assembled:

> It is imperative that the generation of which you are an integral part must resolve to establish once more a dual citizenship, one a citizenship and a communion with your God and the second a worth-while citizenship under constituted authority to your government. . . .

An examination of present-day citizenship in the United States probably would disclose a fairly strong sense of civic duty. Whether it would show an equally strong determination on the part of citizens to be governed only according to the highest moral precepts is another question. Many persons today seem inclined to throw up their hands in helplessness before the evidences of corrupt thinking.

But a "dual citizenship" such as Mr. Boehne recommends—a citizenship, be it noted, that has no relation to sects or religious doctrines, but only to the highest conception of God's demands on men—would destroy the corrupt tree at its roots.

The need of citizenship is not for more politics, obviously, but for more education and more thinking along sound moral lines. The individual can take a peculiarly important part in filling this need. An ideal civic attitude cannot be brought about by legislation. But it can be brought to bear on legislation, and on enforcement of law, through individual effort to fulfill the requirements of a Christian citizenship.

The Casual Day

To a Man With a Little White House

Figures don't lie, they say; well, neither do these—
The little white houses, beleaguered by summer's roses.
In an ingenuous way some secret reposes
On every shelf. And whether the stern eye sees
Or whether the gentle, summing up niceties
Is plain arithmetic, not unlike counting noses,
Except it's always the heart that at last discloses—
Instead of the head—the pleasant consistencies.

Somehow there's more of fact in their makeup than dreaming,
More of the years' long learning than moment's song.
Yes, and the knowledge of how the idyllic seeming
Of woodsy roads hides miles that are dusty and long.
And never a threshold so worn but may witness again
That men who love little white houses, also love men.

Beer used to be called the workingman's drink, but there are more swagger dinner jackets than grimy overalls in the new American advertising of it.

Rank Republicanism

The editor of a prominent Republican newspaper in New York may insist as much as he likes that his paper's reference to President Hoosevelt yesterday was due to a typographical error; no good Democrat will believe it was entirely free from political bias.

The Tetraploid

"The term applies to the number of chromosomes appearing in the cennts of its structure."—News item.

Then hail the gallant tetraploid,
(We'd like to rhyme it with sang froid).
It leaves the diner overjoyed
But eager to devour his Plato.
This edible that ends in "oid"
Is apt to make one feel quite void
Of learning—or else quite annoyed
To find it's just a plain potato.

Those Chinese peasants staging amateur dramatic performances in the hope of ridding their province of rats, may know what they are about. But how do they propose to limit the effect of their performances to the rats?

* * *

The problem of some amateur dramatic societies we've known is just to get rid of the tickets.

* * *

But it seems the Chinese players are really desirous of pleasing their rodent audience. Superstition says that only by amusing the rats can the actors induce them to migrate. It is reported that "The Lion and the Mouse" is favored as the most appropriate play for this purpose.

Trade Union Structure Under the Recovery Act

By MALCOLM KEIR
Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College

BECAUSE the National Industrial Recovery Act recognizes labor's right to collective bargaining, it has been assumed that the unions within the American Federation of Labor are adequate to represent labor. However, it is doubtful if the unions as now organized can negotiate the terms of work satisfactorily for all the labor in an entire industry.

Most unions are based on crafts: Thus a carpenter, regardless of the type of business that employs him, belongs to one carpenter's union. In contradistinction, an industrial union enrolls all the wage earners in an industry; that is, anyone working around or in a coal mine, be he engineer, carpenter or miner, is a member of the miners' union. A company union is one in which an employer, at his own instigation, permits his own employees whatever restricted rights of employee representation he wishes to grant. I believe that craft unions are not so well fitted as industrial unions to cope with trade associations of employers.

* * *

Trade or craft unions originated when business was small scale and local, and a craft was distinctly marked off from other crafts. Moreover, craftsmen were users of hand tools. None of these things is now true. Instead of the individual proprietorship we have the holding company, and under the terms of the Recovery Act, the trade association virtually is an ultra holding company for an entire industry. Many industries are not local, but as broad as the nation, or broader.

Workers now command machines, not hand tools, and instead of sharply delineated crafts, the shadings between occupations vary by imperceptible degrees. Once it was reasonable to classify labor as skilled and unskilled, but now both are being pressed into a common class of merely trained workers; for mechanical devices tend to eliminate the utterly unskilled workers, while modern management tends to transfer skill to motors, vacuum tubes, or mathematical formulas. Hence unions based on skilled craftsmanship are founded upon a seriously eroded pedestal.

As technological advances instituted by managements reduced the rarity of skill, they weakened its monopoly power. Hence skill and unions based on it have been forced into successively poorer bargaining positions. American trade unions attained their maximum membership in 1920, and since that year have greatly declined in numbers and power.

Moreover, skill formerly was used like all other monopolies, for the exaction of privileges for an exclusive few. Hence trade unions never interested themselves much in improving the working conditions of the whole mass of wage earners.

To bargain with trade associations under the Industrial Recovery Act the trade unions of the country, therefore, are particularly unfitted. They do not represent the majority of workers in a large number of industries. In the most typical large-scale American industries, trade unions have no standing at all, and only powerless company unions, subservient to the managements, flabbily stand for the rights of labor.

* * *

Nevertheless the situation is not hopeless. In the first place there are in active existence several industrial unions. Within the American Federation of Labor the miners are organized upon an industrial basis, and so are the brewery workers. The union of the textile workers is a composite of industrial unionism and federated allied trades. Independent of the American Federation of Labor, the union that unites all the workers in the men's clothing industry has the reputation of being one of the most progressive unions of America.

The American Federation of Labor structure, too, has in it four organizations called departments. These federate closely allied trades, thus gaining some of the advantages of industrial unionism while retaining trade unity. The local groupings of these same trades are called councils. The industries covered by three collective units are railways, metal fabricators and building constructors; the fourth department has jurisdiction over union labels. The railway department federates the seventeen national railway craft unions that are within the American Federation of Labor; the four railway brotherhoods—engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen—are independent of the American Federation of Labor and of each other. Recently, however, in wage negotiations the whole group of twenty-one unions have acted together through a committee composed of the principal officers of each union.

It is significant that the new unions bidding for strength in the automobile and tire manufacturing industries, hitherto largely unorganized, are of the industrial type.

The most logical steps to be taken by the trade unions to meet the requirements of the Recovery Act seem to be elaborations of the present limited department and council units. We cannot expect that trade unions at once will amalgamate into industrial unions, despite the example set by the hat unions, which did so in June of this year. Trade unions are institutions, and these always are hard to change.

* * *

There could be a department or council to correspond to each trade association. The unions to be represented in an industrial department or council naturally would be the trades employed by that trade association; any one trade union, therefore, might have affiliations with several industrial departments or councils.

Two alternatives to the creation of new departments are: The executive council of the American Federation of Labor supposedly could represent trade unions in conferences with trade associations, but this proposal at present is unconstitutional, for it is the national trade unions, not the American Federation of Labor, that have power to negotiate trade agreements. Or the second possible method of action is by joint committees of union officers, such as the one in existence for railways, but these committees would be nearly identical with the suggested departments, without the definite authoritative nature of the latter.

To be sure the Recovery Act was passed in the guise of an emergency measure, but now that the step has been taken, something of the sort will doubtless, for many years to come, be part of America's national economic organization. Therefore it behooves national trade unions to adapt themselves. If trade unions refuse to mold themselves toward industrial unions, if the new unions they now are hastening to organize are not of the industrial type, they will be relegated to the scrap heap of outmoded devices.

New industrial unions fitted to cope with trade associations then probably would arise, and the handiest nuclei for them would be the "company unions" instituted by anti-union employers to offset trade unions. That result would be doubly ironical, for not only would employers be hoist by their own petard, but the company unions would supplant the unions by which now they are despised.

Since unionism is more permanent than any one variety of union, the trade unions should prepare themselves for changes in structure.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Minorities and Progress

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On page 104 of the Life of Thomas Masaryk by C. T. C. Street, we find this quotation: "No one should fear scorn, one should never be afraid of finding oneself in the minority. The situation has always and everywhere occurred. It is minorities which originate progress and any step forward, and it is the lack of progress which is found among the great majority, who merely repeat the custom of their ancestors."

A few lines farther down the author says: "for he ever found himself in the minority and faced his position fearlessly over and over again, his most momentous decisions were hailed as the pronouncements of a fool, if not of a knave and traitor. But each time he held to them, maintaining them in the face of his opponents until at last they were forced to admit the justice of his views."

I think this could be used as a guide in the current situation. Especially after reading of the attack on Mr. Roosevelt by the group of educators at Charlottesville, Va. This group constantly refers to history, and past examples to prove Mr. Roosevelt's policies are wrong. But . . . when the smoke of battle clears, we will find the age-old result, the minority is right again. When will people comprehend this. But perhaps this would change the minority into the majority. To go on, we will find this group of educators to be just another group of specialists who only understand one field; who lack imagination; who merely repeat the customs of their ancestors—their ancestors who so valiantly fought Galileo when he tried to free the world from superstition.

Cleveland Heights, Ohio. WILLIAM O. DEYER.

"Singed Lambs"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in The Christian Science Monitor with the heading "Singed Lambs" reminded readers of the dangers of speculation and of the menace to true recovery incident to market excesses. Without doubt it has had its effect with some who otherwise would have been tempted by the lure of what looked like easy money.

The inevitable has happened. For two days brokers have been calling for margins as stocks have tumbled headlong. Liquidation has again come as a result of embarrassed speculators. The psychology of the masses has suddenly changed. Those who have lost are not so sure that there is only a smooth road ahead. Many are now saying to themselves: "The game is not worth the candle." If there were more frank editorials like yours there would be fewer lambs to be sheared or even singed.

Morgantown, W. Va. HARRY E. STONE.

Chicago in 1871 and 1933

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor brings news from Chicago, that through a $40,000,000 bond issue, school-teachers and employees of the Board of Education are in a fair way to receive their due reward for the past six months' labor and have a prospect of normal treatment for the coming six months. This is welcome news, and Chicago's well-known will to do, will doubtless bring it to pass.

Reminiscent of a former issue of bonds, "Chicago may be in ashes but she will pay her debts," was the answer of a Chicago official five weeks after the fire of 1871, and it is not without significance for 1933.

Some old letters tell the story. William Scully, writing from South Kensington Hotel, Queens Gate Terrace, London, stated that he had noted the signature of the treasurer of the board of water commissioners, and desired to know "if the coupons signed by you and attached to the water bonds will be paid promptly at maturity."

This treasurer was William H. Carter, a successful contractor, who moved from Northampton, Mass., to Chicago in 1856. A few years before the fire he had secured the contract for building one of the water work reservoirs and later was appointed a commissioner. During the conflagration he made every effort, by prompt and efficient action to protect the system from serious damage.

He concluded the incident in the letter, which was written to his wife, "Of course, I gave him to understand that although our resources had been somewhat crippled, the honor and integrity of the city still lives." J. L. C.

Cambridge, Mass.

Liquor User Chief Offender

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To say there is a demand for increase of alcoholic content of drinks to 3.2 per cent is to say there is a demand for more false cheer, false friendship, false courage, false ambition, and more and greater unreliability amongst men.

Alcohol is the supposed cause of all such.

The term "dry" is incorrect; it does not adequately express the abstainer's honesty and trustworthiness.

When Capt. Jack Crawford, the Poet-Scout, was a little boy, he gave his mother a promise that he would never touch liquor. This promise he kept faithfully through a long experience on the wild frontier.

After the publication of his poems he was a guest at a banquet where a beautiful young lady pushed her glass of wine toward him, saying, "Captain Jack, won't you drink a toast to woman?"

He promptly and gallantly agreed.

"Yes," he said, "I will drink a health to woman but not in that which may bring her husband home to abuse, where he should love and cherish; send her sons to drunkard's graves or perhaps her daughters to lives of shame. No—not in that, But" (taking up another glass) "in the life-giving water, clear as her intuitions, sparkling as the laughter of her eyes, strong and sustaining as her love."

In this liquor question a "New Deal" is acceptable; not the rehash of an old mistake.

There is no consistent "wet." The drinker is always both dry and wet. Every drinker hopes to quit and he measures his progress by the number of drinks he has refused to take.

His ultimate hope is to become an abstainer.

When he seems to fail, it may help him to know, as also those who seem dismayed at the large numbers of voters who seem to favor liquor's return, that it is never the quantity, but the quality of the evidence that determines the nature of a case in truth. If God be for sobriety, what profit to those who oppose it?

Logically we can expect nothing less than the repeal of alcoholic drinking, the clearing out of "home brew" from every basement and the honest recognition that it is neither moonshiner nor bootlegger, maker or seller of liquor, but the user and drinker who is the chief offender.

Portland, Ore. GEORGE C. MARVIN.